HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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[TEN PAGES]

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Apl.	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Ghevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBIA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

*1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 435. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	——	4,351	30th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE. AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

A STEAMER on or about 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 2nd April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 690	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	16th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE **APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,**

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.
Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE ! !

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EASTER 1904.

EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !
EASTER EGGS !

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

TRY ! TRY ! ! TRY ! ! !

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH AND GREEK PROVISIONS

kindly drop a Post Card for details and we will be pleased to SUPPLY you with same.

IMPORTANT

PROVISIONS from the Leading ITALIAN, FRENCH and other Continental Houses only are imported.

Their excellence and quality therefore is indisputable.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF PROVISIONS
From ITALY, FRANCE, SWISS, GERMANY, GREECE, TURKEY, etc., etc,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH
FINAL GRAND EVENING CONCERT
WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL.

PROGRAMME.

1 Song ...." The King's Minstrel "............Pinsuti
Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

2 Song ...." I Send you Roses" ....Dora Robinson
Mrs. BOLLAM, accompanied by Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

3 Piano Solo ..." Prelude" ....S. Rachmaninoff
Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

4 Songs ......{(a) Aubade a la Fiancee.........Frank Lambert
(b) La Saltimbanques}............Louis Ganne
Mrs. BRANSON accompanied by Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

5 Song............" The Toreador Song" from "Carmen"............Bizet
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST.)
Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

6 Song ...." Orpheus with his Lute" ......Sullivan
Mrs. HARRY BEVILLE accompanied by Mr. E. FAULKNER.

7 Song ...." Good Bye !"............Tosti
Mr. FAWCETT accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

8 Aria............" Lascia Ch'io Pianga" ....Handel
Mrs. BOLLAM accompanied by Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

9 Recitation......" Selected............
Mr. E. ESDAILE.

10 Duets ....{(a) "Oh that we two were Maying"............A. M. Smith
(b) "No Sir" ....arranged by Alec Marsh}
Mrs. BOLLAM and Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by MAJOR COLLIS BARRY.

11 Song......" The Owl"............Stephen Adams
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
Mr. ALEC MARSH accompanied by Mr. J. Da COSTA.

BECHSTEIN GRAND PIANO.

Plan of Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.
ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, 3 and Rs. 4.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article COTTON SEED will be RE-TESTED for TONNAGE on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1904, at 12 Noon, in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Dana Bunder (opposite Prince's Dock), when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 2nd April, 1904.

ESTATE FELIX FERNANDES.

CLAIMANTS against the abovenamed Estate are hereby requested to forward their CLAIMS to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this Advertisement. After that period the Assets of the Estate will be distributed without reference to any claims of which no previous notice was received.

VALENTINE ROZARIO,
FRANK CABROL,
Executors of the Will of the late FELIX FERNANDES.
Oomercarry, 31st March, 1904.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1903, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum plus Bonus of Two per cent., and will be payable on and after the 31st instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 20th March, 1904.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th March, 1904.

POSTAL NOTICE.

STAMP-BOOKLETS.

TO MEET the convenience of the Public, small books, containing Half-anna and One-anna Postage Stamps, interleaved with Oiled Paper so as to preserve the Stamps in good condition during all seasons of the year, are now AVAILABLE FOR SALE at all Head Post Offices and Town Sub-Offices, and also at other important places where a demand for them is expected.

The Half-anna Booklets each contain four pages of six Stamps each or 24 Stamps in all; and the One-anna Booklets each contain two pages of six Stamps each, or 12 Stamps in all. The price of the Booklets is 12½ annas each, and they may be obtained at that price either singly or in packets of eight booklets.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 1st April, 1904.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under mentioned SECOND HAND MACHINES complete and in working order are FOR SALE, at the Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo, where they can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

44 Complete Flat Cards, of 48" Cylinder Diameter 50" and Doffer Diameter 24" of Platt's make.

4 Complete Roller Cards of 48" Cylinder Diameter 50" and Doffer Diameter 24" of Dobson and Barlow's make.

- 1 Dust Willow.
- 1 Pair Grinding Roller 48" Cards.
- 2 Pairs Horsefall Roller 48" Cards.
- 5 Pairs Horsefall Roller 48" Cards.

These Machines will be delivered in April, June, September and in December next. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager, Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo.

Tenders for their purchase will be received by the Undersigned at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, till the 15th April, next.

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

(1). JOSHI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE,

and

(2). KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the Defendants above-named in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water courses, grafted Mango Trees, common mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other kinds of tree and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varkas" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Malad Turf Malad Taluka and sub district of Bandora in the District of Thanna containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and consisting of three fields called or known as Ohalya, Panodi and Hap respectively and bearing Dhape numbers 82, 86 and 89 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manchershah R. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff above-named at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 20th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1904, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of March, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

		Rs.	
Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto	"	8	0
Crest and Monogram	"	10	0
Monograms only	"	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4	8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3	0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2	0

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, N. C.

NOTICE.

SALE OF FIRED BULLETS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of a quantity of ·303 inch FIRED BULLETS to the extent available up to 28th February 1905, at the following Ordnance Establishments approximate total weight 2,500 cwts. more or less :—

ARSENALS Rawal Pindi.
Ferozepore.
Allahabad.
Fort William.
DEPOT Agra.

2. The Bullets will be Delivered, weighed and packed in ammunition boxes free at the respective Arsenals and Depot. Payment to be made before taking delivery of each consignment.

3. The purchaser to take delivery at the aforesaid Arsenals and Depot in person or by duly Appointed Agents and at his own risk and expense remove despatch and ship the bullets out of India within a period to be hereafter decided by this department, and produce not more than seven days after departure of each vessel shipping documents proving that the bullets so purchased have been so shipped and despatched. No portion of the contract to be assigned or underlet without previous sanction of the undersigned.

4. Tenders, which should be by letter, will be received by the undersigned up to NOON of MONDAY 2nd May, 1904, at which hour and date they will be opened. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of the Sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money in Government Promissory Notes or Treasury Receipts (not in cash), which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers within 30 days of the opening of the tenders. This deposit is to be increased by the successful tenderer up to 10 per cent. on the estimated price of the whole of the said bullets; it will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and will be returned to the depositor on production of the shipping documents in proof that the whole of the bullets have been shipped out of India.

5. Envelopes to be superscribed "Tender for Bullets."

6. The Inspector General of Ordnance does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

K. S. DUNSTERVILLE Lt.-Colonel R.A.
Offg Inspector General of Ordnance.
Rawal Pindi 30th March 1904.

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EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Nett).........4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
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RESERVE FUND	£500,000

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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS.

At the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, proximo, at 2 p. m. a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Custom House, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockery ware, best platedware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs one handsome sweet-toned upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, one quarter size slate billiard table by J Bennett and Co., London, Birk's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, Singapore cane furniture rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. WALSH, Esq. proceeding to Europe. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 4th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following;—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almyras, sofas, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, folding cots, book and hat at stands, chest of-drawer.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order.

5 bales 30 rolls real Brussels carpet and border.

AT 2 P.M.

1 "Columbia" gent's free wheel, back paddle bicycle nearly new.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber tyred victoria.

1 light dog-cart.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the trustees of the estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at the Sitaram Building near the Crawford Markets. TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m. the following, viz. valuable rich cut glass 1, 2, 3, 5, and 12 light-gas chandeleers, 8, 10, 24, and 36 light-candle chandeliers, K. O. hanging lamp, spare parts of chandeliers, dinner and breakfast services etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 5th inst. at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at the Gold Mohur Mills at Dadur on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

A quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

SALE OF 25 BALES TWINE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ramnarayen Banwarilal,

Ex s s Sirdhana from Calcutta.

25 bales Budge Budge twine 3 ply.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL PEARLS.

ON SATURDAY, next the 9th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Kanyalal Kisonchund Jeweller of Delhi.

1 Bunch of 7 strings containing in all 23 very valuable real pearls said to weigh 175 carats or 1050 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1904.

CRUSTS AND SCABS
ON
BABY'S HEAD.
COMPLETELY REMOVED BY THE USE
OF
"ANTEXEMA."

NASTY Crusts and Scabs on Baby's Head often cause Mother a great deal of worry, as they do not seem to be readily cured by ordinary treatment.

"ANTEXEMA" applied regularly for a time to the parts affected soon causes the skin to become soft and healthy, and free from disease.

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2. or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Bombay Mails of 19th instant, arrived at Brindis yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£86 7-16	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£96 3-4	= + 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1-2	= do
2 months hence	25 3-16	= do
Spot in New York	55 1-4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·45 3-4	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 per cent	= do
3 " " "Fine" Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4	= do
7 day market loans	3 7-8	= do

WHEAT—

White Karachi 29 3-4. M. J. Buyers firm.

Red Karachi 29 1-4. M. J. Buyers firm.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold. 32 1-8 J.-J. Done. Steady.

ARRIVAL—

Steamer—Ehrenfels.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£110,000
Gold "	£60,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market, closed firmer. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 8·28 + 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Holidays until Tuesday.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
8·10	8·07	8·04
+17	+17	+16
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·01	7·97	7·74
+15	+15	+14
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·96	6·62	6·52
+12	+11	+11

Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000
Do. last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	Nil
In New York—	
Spot	15·35+20
Futures, month of March	unquoted
Do. do. July	15·21+21
In New Orleans—	
Spot	15 3-16
Futures, month of June	15·46+24
Do. do. Sept	12·90+13
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 31st March, 1904:—

Cotton	11,717 bales.
Wheat	17,232 cwts.
Linseed	12,410 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,807 "
Gingellyseed	5,887 "
Poppyseed	1,087 "
Groundnuts	1,269 "
Castorseed	4,701 "
Rice	12,103 "
Myrabollams	11,764 "
Cottonseed	6,404 "
Mowraseed	63 "
Gram	906 "
Joowar	11,434 "
Maize	2,030 "

A BASSEIN PILGRIMAGE.

THE following, writes a correspondent, is a brief account of how the devotion to St. Gonsalo Garcia in whose honour the pilgrimage to the Bassein Fort takes place to-day, sprang up amongst the Indian Catholics. Taunted, as he tells his readers, in his brochure of the Life of St. Gonsalo Garcia, that India had not produced a single canonized Saint, Reverend Father P. A. Fernandes, Chaplain, St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum, examined the annals of the Saints and discovered what might have been known only to the learned few, that Gonsalo Garcia, who was born in Bassein, and martyred in Japan, was an Indian and that he enjoyed the full honours of the Altar. In February 1903, His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, when on a pastoral visitation to Bassein, was presented with an address at the church of our Lady of Grace, Papri, by a deputation of the parishioners of that district. In the course of that address whilst drawing the prelates' attention to the need of schools, the deputation reminded him that Bassein was the birth place of St. Gonsalo Gracia and the Martyrs of Agasi and implored His Grace for help.

In May following, through the efforts of the Reverend Father Fernandes a pilgrimage was organized to the Bassein Fort, and the solemnities took place in the ruined Church of the Franciscans dedicated to St. Paul. His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. de Azevedo, Bishop of Macao and His Excellency Viscount Wrem, the Portuguese Consul-General for India honoured the solemnities by their presence. The learned editor of the 'Bombay Catholic Examiner' maintained that according to the Bollandists St. Gonsalo Garcia's parents were Lusitanians and that the opinion held as to the Saint being a pure native of India was inconclusive. This gave rise to a rather acrimonious controversy. The discussion was indecisive but was rather in favour of Reverend Father Fernandes. Lately, however, an able correspondent of one of the local Catholic Weeklies who appears to have taken a great deal of pains to consult authorities, has arrived at the conclusion that the father of the Saint was a Lusitanian but that the mother was an Indian and consequently St. Gonsalo Garcia was a Eurasian and therefore both Europeans and Indians are equally interested in the spread of devotion and veneration to the Saint.

THE ZOROASTRIAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize distribution in connection with the Zoroastrian Girls' Schools Association took place last evening at the Bhikaji Shapurji Bengali Girls School. Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Mr. K. R. Cama, presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr Darashah R. Chichgar, Secretary of the Association in making a few introductory remarks said that day was the anniversary of the death of the late lamented Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali the founder of the Institution in which they had all garthered. Mr. Chichgar said Mr Sorabji S Bengali owed his great position in life and his welfare to the sound and excellent education he received from his mother in memory of whose name he founded the Institution. It was the wish of Mr Bengali that the annual gatherings of the Institution should be held on the anniversary of the death of his mother. But unfortunately death overtook the illustrious citizen before his mother and the managing committee of the Institution decided to celebrate the anniversary of his death every year by holding such gatherings there. This he said would serve a double purpose. It would remind them of the great deeds of Mr Bengali and incite them to follow in his footsteps. Proceeding, Mr. Chichgar said, the total number of students attending the three schools managed by the Association at Fort, Chandanwadi, and Mazagon, was 650, of whom 81 were free students. In conclusion he said Mr. Alec Marsh, who has been recently entertaining the Bombay public with his choice performances had kindly accepted their invitation to come over to the gathering and given them some of his excellent pieces so as to give the Parsees an idea of what European Scientific music was. He said they were all very much thankful to Mr Marsh for the same.

A capital programme of music and recitations, English as well as vernacular, and drill was then admirably gone through by the children of the schools. During the course of the programme Mr. Alec Marsh who was assisted by Mr. McBain at the piano, also, sang some of his choice pieces.

Prizes were then distributed to the successful children by Mrs. Jehangir Framji Karaka. At the conclusion the Hon'ble Mr. Darashah R. Chichgar was presented with an address by Arved Sheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha on behalf of the Zoroastrian Anjuman of Broach in recognition of valuable services rendered by him in respect of the Zoroastrian female education in that city.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CLAY—HOBHOUSE—March 9, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, F., son of Sir A Clay, Bart to Rachel, daughter of the Right Hon. H Hobhouse M P.

GRAHAM—PAXTON—March 9, at St George's Hanover Square, A C, son of Mr F Graham, late Queen's Bays, to Ethel Daisy, daughter of H K Paxton.

MCKECHNIE—HUMFREY—March 9, at All Saints', Blackheath, E A McKechnie, to May, daughter of Lieut-Col J C Humfrey, late 19th (The Yorkshire) Regt.

STEWART—GRESSON—Feb, 9 at H B M Consulate and afterwards at Holy Trinity, Cathedral, Shanghai, G Stewart, of Hong Hong, to Henrietta Ellen ("Nellie"), daughter of Major W H Gresson, Fernleigh Cheltenham, late of the York and Lancaster Regt.

STRUTT—CAVENDISH—March 8, all Saints', Ennismore Gardens, G Ashton Strutt to the Hon Winfred Cavendish, daughter of Lord and Lady Waterpark.

WARDALE—ROBINSON—March 9, at Christ Church Gateshead, J D Wardale, MB, BS, son of J D Wardale, JP, M Inst C E, to Anne Georgina daughter of J W Robinson.

DEATHS.

BIRD—March, 8, in Guernsey, Kate Edite, daughter of Col W J B Bird, aged 22.

BODDAM—March 10, at Capel House, Guildford, General H M Boddam, BSC, aged 79.

CHAPMAN—March 6, at 3, Palmeira Avenue, Hove, Sussex, Jennie, wife of Major-Gen. Hamilton Chapman (late 8th Bengal Cavalry).

CLERK—March 7, at Veytaux, Switzerland, Edith Mary, wife of Col A Clerk, aged 65.

CODRINGTON—March 9, Ealing, widow of Col E Codrington, Indian Army, and daughter of the late Rev W de Burgh, D D.

EYRE—March 12, at Bournemouth, Col H R Eyre, late Coldstream Guards, aged 61.

EVERITT—March 9 Lower Sloane Street, F W Everitt, KC, aged 73.

FISHER—March 12, at Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, Edith Sophia, daughter of the late W Fisher H M Madras Civil Service.

GARDNER—March 10, at Woodside, Victoria Road Eltham, Rear-Admiral G H Gardner, aged 87.

GREEN—March 10, at Walmer, widow of General C Green, aged 70.

HALKET—March 8, at Pitfirrance, Fife N B, Sir P A Halket, baronet.

JONES—March 11, at Hogarth Road, South Kensington, widow of Capt J W Jones, of the Madras Staff Corps.

LEWIS—March 7, at Horsell, Working, T E W Lewis (major Army Veterinary Dept), son of the late Major F Lewis, 13th Hussars, aged 38.

LOFTUS—March 7, at Englemere Wool Lodge, Ascot, Lord A. Loftus, G C B, PC, aged 87.

MALET—March 10, at Queen's Gardens, H P Malet late H E I C S, and son of the late Sir C W Malet first Bart, aged 95.

MURRAY—March 11, at Eccleston Square, Sir H H Murray, K C B, aged 74.

PUGIN—March 10, at Bournemouth. P P Pugin, Upper Phillmore Place, aged 52.

WARRAND—March 12 in London. Frances Louisa Victoria, daughter of Major-Gen Warrand, R E.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—BOYD—At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on March 30, Charles E. Lewis, Captain, South Lancashire Regt., to Mary Knox Boyd.

DEATH.

MACDONALD—April 3, at the Cathedral High School, the residence of her daughter Rose, the relict of the late John MacDonald of Edinburgh, aged 61 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELL—March 27, at Cochin the wife of J Dell, of a daughter.

STEVENS—March 6, at Arrah the wife of Captain Algernon Stevens, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACNICOL—SIMSON—March 23, at the Mission Church Udaipur, Rajpur, Rajputana, by the Rev Frank Ashcroft, M A Rev Malcolm Macnicol, M B C M, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Kalna, Bengal, to Mary Harriet Simson, L R C P and S. Edin, daughter of Robert Simson, A M B C S retired), Edinburgh.

DEATH.

GUN—March 8, at Barcelona, Spain, W H M Gun, Europe I C S, retired aged 55 years and 5 months.

NICKELS—March 19, at Walter Harold the dearly loved and only son of Edwin John and Laura Henrietta Nickels, aged 13 years, 11 months and 19 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52 m. Sun sets, 6h. 14 m., High water 1-29m., 2-10a. Low water, 7-29m., 7-55a.

Bank Holiday: Easter Monday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR READYMONEY KETWADI GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The Hon. Secretary of the School begs to acknowledge with thanks the donation of Rs. 150 from Edward Rahetsek Fund through Mr. N. V. Mandlik.

A REQUIEM MASS.—A Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at St. Francis Church Dabul, at 7-30 o'clock this morning, for the repose of the soul of Mrs. N. D'Mello, who died at Goa, Mapuca, Acoy, on the 29th March. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.—Khan Bahadur Nassarvanjee Cursetjee, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons, and late President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and Parsee Community of Ahmednagar, died last night at 10 o'clock, aged 81.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar Correspondent writes:—The sultry season has set in now this side the temperature being 102° at 2 p.m.—Two fires occurred at Dholera which is under the Ahmedabad Collectorate in which 114 houses have been destroyed. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s Shirala via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th instant, respectively.—Mails for Mauritius per s. s. Shirala via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Monday and Tuesday the 4th and 5th instant respectively instead of 5th and 6th as packing unfinished.

A PRESENTATION.—At a gathering of the officers and workmen of the Jam Manufacturing Company held in the Mill compound on Thursday a presentation was made to Mr. N. N. Katrak who is the Weaving Master proceeding to the Swan Mills; Mr. Kullianjee Damodar a partner of the firm presided. A gold chronograph watch and an address in a silver casket were given to Mr. Nowrojee, by the officers and workmen of the Company. The president Mr. Kullianjee also presented Mr. Nowrojee with a gold chain on behalf of his firm Messrs. Waljee Shamjee and Co.

A LUNATIC HANGS HIMSELF.—At the Morgue, on Friday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Dawood Raja, a Mahomedan, aged thirty five years. The deceased lived with his brother and mother in Bapty Road and had been out of his mind for some months past. He had been worse during the last few days. On Friday last he was found hanging with a rope tied round his neck and suspended from a rafter in the roof in his brother's stable in Bapty Road. He was dead. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—At the Morgue on Saturday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Saloobai a Hindu woman aged forty years. The deceased was the wife of one Jotti Kedari a fruit seller and lived with him in Surat Street. About two months ago she quarrelled with Jotti and left for her native country. She returned to Bombay about a fortnight ago and they were apparently reconciled. A few days after Jotti took money from a box belonging to the deceased for the purpose of buying his fruit stock. The deceased objected and an altercation ensued between them. She then said she was tired of life and would destroy herself. On Friday night when Jotti returned home he found the deceased lying unconscious on a mattress. She died before he could remove her to hospital. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, in liquidation, was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the trustees in Parsee Bazar Street, when Sorabjee Cursetjee Setna was called to the chair. The meeting was held for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the trustees for the debenture holders of the Company for the period from 28th July 1902 to the 30th March 1904. The accounts showed that Rs. 1,60,000 were paid to the debenture holders as first distribution, Rs 15,602-4-9 were expended for various purposes during the above mentioned period; about Rs. 1,300 were set aside for sundry charges such as municipal taxes at Madras, salaries, etc. Rs. 1,076-13-6 were handed over to the trustees for future expenses and a balance of Rs 20,000 was available for a second and final distribution to the debenture holders. The accounts were accepted and passed and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AIDS TO INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are three forms of vis inertiæ which are strongly developed in England and which, in these changing times, are a source of serious danger. First of all there is resistance to moving at all, or the tendency to stick fast like an oyster on a rock, secondly an inability to stop when set agoing in any particular direction; and, thirdly, an inability to alter or modify any given form of motion when once it has been initiated. And hence it is that those who ought to operate with effect on our national affairs seldom bestow a thought on them outside the course previously adopted, whatever that may happen to be and the result of course is that we are almost entirely wanting in political foresight, and, being so, fail to adopt precautionary measures. We are at last, of course, rudely aroused from a course of inaction, or action, by the overpowering arguments of actual events. When at length we are thoroughly awakened, we adopt the right course, and succeed, but only after being convinced of the necessity of it by an immense loss of money, and perhaps life, as for instances in the case of the Indian Mutiny and the Cape War. Such are some of the thoughts that must naturally occur to anyone when writing on a subject where reforms are needed, and they must, of course, occur with peculiar force to any one who undertakes to write either on English or Indian Agriculture. How eminently British is the whole situation! The biggest industry in Great Britain is agriculture and yet we are the only civilised country in the world who has neither government agricultural schools nor experimental farms. By far the biggest industry in India is agriculture and yet the Government has done almost nothing to aid it. Perhaps it is as yet uncertain as to how it may best be able to do so. The following remarks may be useful. I am induced to offer them owing to the observations on agriculture made by Sir Edward in his recent Budget address.

From all that I have heard and read on the immensely important subject of Indian Agriculture I can see that those who have paid any attention to it may, generally speaking, be devided into two classes. (1) those who think that nothing can be done to improve the agricultural methods at present existing, and that therefore it would be a mere waste of money to spend anything on agricultural researches and education, or in aiding agriculture in any way; and (2) those who think that with the aid of what is commonly called scientific agriculture we can largely improve the existing agricultural practices. The first class is mostly composed of Indian officials, and the second of agricultural chemists who are not practical agriculturists and who are further hampered by not having a sufficiently intimate acquaintance with the circumstances and difficulties of the Indian farmer. Between these two classes it is not difficult to perceive that the Government will do nothing, or next to nothing, as it is doing at present, or that should the Government awake to the necessity of doing something for Indian agriculture, a great confusion must result, and also a great waste of public money, accompanied by a most infinitesimal advantage to the agriculture of the country. If the Government wishes to see how this must occur when a subject is dealt with by a number of imperfectly informed persons it has only to observe the work of the Board of Agriculture at Home where there is a deplorable confusion and waste of public money arising from a combination of officials who have no practical knowledge of agriculture, joined to few a practical farmers who are not agricultural chemists, and agricultural chemists who are not agriculturists. In this matter I have had practical experience, for as a Member of a County Council I have been compelled to aid in wasting the public money by expending it on methods which were of no practical value, and can confidently state that in consequence of the abovementioned sources of confusion, the Government has not only not done what it might have done, but has positively done harm by leading the farmers into an unprofitable expenditure on artificial measures, and consequently into the neglect of much more cheap and useful manurial resources. What I am now about to urge as regards Indian agriculture will be eventually carried out—indeed, it must be, as it is the only practical course open to us—but I do not, of course, expect that my views will be at once adopted; I am, however, sure they will be useful in indicating the course that should be adopted when endeavouring to arrive at the best methods for agriculture of India.

To begin with, it may be laid down as an almost universal fact that taking into consideration the circumstances and the means at his disposal, the Indian farmer, as regards his agricultural practices, has little to learn. In other words he makes full use of the resources within his reach, and in his dry cultivation makes full use of atmospheric nitrogen collecting plants. So much indeed is this the case that when last year giving an agricultural lecture in Scotland, I in order to enforce the value of nitrogen collecting plants—a subject far too little attended to at Home—quoted the admirable rotation system existing in Mysore where 6 drills of a cereal crop are sown to one of beans (Delichos spicatus). After the cereal crop is harvested the ground between the drills of beans is cultivated, and shortly afterwards the beans almost entirely spread over the ground. The large roots of these combined with the nitrogen collected in the nodules on the roots form the manure for the succeeding cereal crop, aided by the other poor manurial resources of the farmer, though the same crops are thus annually grown in the same ground you have every year that complete scientific rotation which consists in alternating crops which derive nitrogen from the air with those which can only the derived from the soil. But, though the Indian farmer can do no more for himself than he at present does, it by no means follows that the Government can do nothing to aid him. Mr. Mampes in his fine illustrated book "The Durbar" ridiculed the various suggestions made by some of the visitors; 'Can the Government do nothing for the cattle, asked one of them, "their bones are sticking out all the way from Bombay to Delhi." This is probably the only valuable suggestion in the book. "Can the Government do nothing for the cattle?" They are the back-bone of Indian agriculture and if the Government will only take the necessary steps to aid the cattle it will be aiding the farmer in other most important ways, as I have fully shown in the letters you did me the honor to publish on February 12 and March 19. I may add that, given the means of feeding his cattle, and especially so of course in time of drought, the natives of India can do quite well without scientific agricultural education. Without the means of feeding his cattle (which cannot of course be supplied by education) the Government could not advance the welfare of the Indian ryot, even were it possible to give the farmer a thorough scientific agricultural education. It may be as well to mention here that the finest agriculture in the world existed long before agricultural chemistry was ever heard of. The agricultural chemist is valuable as an explainer, and therefore an enforcer of good agricultural practices and occasionally as a discoverer of new methods of manuring, though there from no fault of his own, he has often been the means of aiding the farmer in more quickly and completely exhausting the fertility of the soil.

Though the provision of the means for feeding their cattle is the backbone of the whole subject, it by no means follows that further important minor aids may not be afforded by the Government by the discoveries of improved varieties of plants, fruits, trees, vegetables and poultry, but then it is important to remember that the measure for the diffusion of information, and especially creating an interest in these points, cannot be brought about by the agency of a few experimental farms and the distribution of books and agricultural leaflets. The farmer must not only have practical illustrations close to his own doors, but have the subject kept continously before his attention. This can only be effectively done by attaching to the village schools experimental gardens to be managed and worked by the master and their scholars. It is not at all necessary to embark on a large and therefore expensive scheme all at once. One garden attached to the school of each taluka or country would be quite sufficient to begin with, or even one at head-quarters of each collectorate.

To sum up, I may suggest that the measures necessary to aid Indian agriculture are (1) the means for improving the supply of food for cattle and especially by means of edible shrubs, in time of drought; (2) the formation of fuel and timber reserves whenever land is available for the purpose in order to save the burning of manure and mitigate the climate; (3) the conservation and improvement of head-water and the arrestment of water flowing into tanks, and improvements of tanks and streams by planting their margins; (4) the supply of a sufficient number of central experimental stations; (5) the formation of experimental gardens to be attached to the schools and managed and worked by the masters and scholars, a beginning as regards which has already been made in the Central Provinces; and (6) measures for to suppression of insect pest, and more especially locusts which now exist to an alarming extent in certain parts of India, and it is here that the schools may be made of great value.—Yours, &c.,

ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

March 30th.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Akbar, 1440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, sailed on Saturday, for Jeddah with 40 pilgrims as passengers.

The steamer Itria, 3382 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, etc. with a general cargo.

The steamer Caigo Bonito, 2213 tons, Captain T T Farrell arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Northshields 1st March, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Argyll, 2281 tons, Captain A Harrison, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Calcutta, brought a cargo of coal.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer monsoori, 1755 Captain J Hannah, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3998 tons, Captain G Klansberger, will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah via Aden and Karachi with two pilgrims.

The steamer Housatonic, 2552 tons, Captain J B Henry, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Botoum, 8th March with 4646 tons petrallum oil bulk. During the voyage she experienced strong N E to S E winds since passing Aden.

The steamer Gulf Trinidad, 1604 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Jeddah 16th March with Mrs and Master H Kemp and 229 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, 3361 tons, Captain A J Windebank, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Calcutta, 16th March with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Anderson and deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 664 tons, Captain E G Smith, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr A S Khan Captain Gray, Mr V Keel and 20 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain W H Fothwell siled on Saturday, for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers Lieut General A Hunter, Captain Lord George Murray, Col A W Money, Mr S Fisher, Mr J Davis, Mr W F Robertson, Mr H A Paterson and Mr R D Hume and 50 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mrs Preton, Raja of Mande and two friends, Mr and Mrs Stranack, Mr Haulett, Mr and Mrs Townsend, Mrs Emanud, Captain McBarnett, Col and Mrs Cunliffe and two children, Mr and Mrs Hogward, Mr and Mrs Stubbs and 96 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received from the Meteorological Department, Simla, by the Port Officer, Bombay:—"Storm signal, Abnormal earterly and south-easterly winds and cloudy weather prevail on Bombay Coasts showing that weather is unsettled over Arabian Sea, but impossible at present to determine position or extent unsettled condition.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On Tuesday evening (March 14) the Annual Meeting of the Merchant Service Guild took place in the Council Room at the headquarters at Liverpool. There was a crowded attendance, and amongst those present were the Right Hon. Lord Muskerry, Commanders Wentworth Moore, R. N. R. and C. B. Parkes R. N. R.; Captains G. Muir, W. Japha, W. Cave, W. E. Pontet. B. F. Hayes, R. N. R. D. Mills, J. G. Moore (Secretary), J. C. Peter, F. W. Mace R N R (Water Bailiff), B Woolfenden; Messrs W K Ashwin, R N R, T W Moore, F R G S (Assistant Secretary), A A Miller and A T Miller (Guild Solicitors).

Captain J Cameron Peter occupied the chair and extended a hearty welcome to Lord Muskerry, particularly as shipping being the mainstay of the nation, it was imperative that legislators should have due and proper regard to it.

The Report was presented, and showed that no fewer than 1345 new members had joined during the year, the total membership being over ten thousand. A further £2,500 had been invested and there remained a credit balance of £1,857. The reserve fund now amounted to £12,00. Beyond these facts the Report was taken as read, it being of an exceedingly comprehensive character, and commented upon practically all the subjects which affect shippping at the present day.

The motion that the Report and Balance-sheet be adopted and printed was proposed by Captain B. F. Hayes, R N R, and seconded by Captain G. Rogers.

Lord Muskerry in supporting heartily congratulated the Guild on the wonderful success which had attended its efforts, both from the point of view of membership and of the remarkable amount of good it had accomplished. Having now one-third of the total number of certificated Captains and Officers, he trusted that the other two-thirds would very quickly come forward and join. They, he said, were gaining all the benefits of the Guild without doing anything or paying anything towards it. (Applause) Several noble lords had recently expressed to him their interest in shipping affairs, and more members of both Houses of Parliament would come forward if members of the profession would do so themselves in a proper way. Referring to the Light Load Line question, his Lordship stated that the time and labour devoted to it had by no means proved futile, and that much more attention was paid nowadays to proper and sufficient ballasting of ships. (Applause). Replying to Sir James Mackey, ex-President of the Chamber of Shipping who had characterised it as a ridiculous proposal, Lord Muskerry referred him to the widows and families bereft of their bread winners by reason of insufficient ballasting, and asked whether his efforts in averting further miseries of this kind were to be termed ridiculous. He would like to see both shipowners and Board of Trade officials take a trip in an insufficiently ballasted steamer it would very quickly convince them of the desirability of legislation. (Laughter and Hear, hear). The Aliens Bill he felt was bound in time to succeed, and he would never rest until he saw British ships commanded and officered by British subjects. He cordially approved of the restrictions as to safety of life being imposed on foreign vessels equally with Britishers, particularly as it would remove the stereotyped arguments used by the Board of Trade against him in the House of Lords, that if alien ships could put to sea in an unseaworthy condition it should be permissible for British ships to do likewise. The Bill for the abolition of Light Dues Lord Muskerry stated he would assist in any possible way he could, especially as this would be a great step in the nationalizing of the merchant service, which was of just as much importance to the Empire as the Royal Navy itself. (Applause). Continuing, his Lordship stated that though the subject was a delicate one he felt that the remuneration of Captains and Officers of the merchant service was far too inadequate. He was glad to see that the Guild were strenuously pushing forward the subject of Officers having sufficient opportunity to obtain rest and relaxation on board ship, and he strongly urged the general adoption of a three-watch system. (Applause). There being a surplus of about £400,000 from the Light Dues, he threw out the suggestion that this would form an excellent nucleus for a pension fund for seamen, which would remove many of the evils now existing in the merchant service, and which, in any case, was due to our seafarers. (Loud Applause). Lord Muskerry concluded an able and forcible speech by appealing to the members of the profession to do all they could in upholding its prestige, and in maintaining that excellent reputation which they had earned in the past.

Captains Robert Blyth, James Turner, George Rogers, Edward Pontet and C. B. Parkes, R.N.R., were re-elected members of the Finance and Law Committee.

The business concluded with the election of the following members to the Advisory Committee in place of those retiring under the rule:—Captains W. N. Lailey, J. C. Peter, Commander John Paine R.N.R., Mr. J. W. Anderson, Captains E. J. Minister R.N.R., G. Breckon, O. Penrice, G. T. Presant, Charles Hill, G. H. Arnot, R.N.R., F.R.G.S., C Mytton J W. Webber, R N R, D. Mills, Mr A Vaughan Cowell R N R, Mr L H J Tinney, Captains W Gibb and J West, Mr J E Pringle Curry and Mr A Shelton; Chairman of the Advisory Committee, Captain D Richardson, and Vice-Chairmen, Captains W S Atkin R N R, and W E Craven R N R.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to Lord Muskerry, Sir Elliott Lees and other Parliamentary workers to the staff and the Chairman.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

Isla de Cuba.........Cruiser Decker ....U S Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.........Capt M R Hill.........Royal Navy

H M S Merlin.........Comdr Gibbons.........R Navy

H M S Redbreast.........Royal Navy

Torpedo Boat No. 100

Do No 102

Do No 103

Juba.........134 Wilson...East Africa Despatch steamer

Mermaid.........Craig.........Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Tientsin	2553	Kenrick			P & O Co
Sofala	3136	Shepherd			M M & Co
Ophelic	42	Margueritte			Yacht
Java	920	Dickinson			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Begonia	2346	Herford			Captain
Peninsular	2919	Cobitt			P & O Co
Woodbridge	2231	Evans			[illegible]
Henzada	1340	Hodgson			M M & Co
Clan Macarthur	2566	Mackintosh			[illegible]
Shahncor	2158	Danison			E Tajbhoy
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Egypt	4030	Lendon			P & O Co
Katoria	664	Smith			M M & Co
Cayo Bonito	2213	Farrell			K Nixon & Co
Housatonic	2552	Henry			Standard Oil Co
Nawab	2041	Sandilands			[illegible]
Gulf of Trinidad	1604	Hughes			B & P [illegible]

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
A	Banca	2734	Ferguson	China	[illegible]-4	P & O Co
B	Orcnrey	2415	Ellis	Hamburg	3-4	F M & Co
C	Castello	2338	Gresham	Hull	8-4	F Muir
D	Louisiana	2920	Brumney	Hull	15-4	W & A G & Co
F	Fulwell	2381	Brown	Hamburg		M M & Co
G	Bundesrath	1319	Ahrens	Zanzibar	8-4	A Strandes
H	Eton	1722	Tangye	Genoa	3-4	T M & Co
H	Lindula	2160	Plonmer			M M & Co
K	Caspian	3313	Young	Antwerp	9-4	J M & Co
M	Avoca	3410	Lawie	N F		M M & Co
N	Ira	3382	Tice	Calcutta	2-4	M M & Co
N	Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
P	Wartra	3565	Carey	Dunkirk	2-4	M M & Co
Q	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Jedda	2-4	H C Jusub
T	Imaum	2704	Penberthy	H		K Nixon & Co
	Alongside					
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	N F	N F	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Britannia	1970	Main	L'pool	4-4	W & A G & Co
2	Nippon	3999	Klavsberger	Trieste	3-4	A L S N
3	Montenegro	2856	Clare	Havre	9-4	K N & Co
E 4	Chusan	2832	Palmer	China	5-4	P & O
5	Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	19-4	P & O
6	Pekin	2523	Goldsmith Stream	London	8-4	P & O Co
8	Shadwell	2593	Tointon	Antwerp	9-4	M M
9	Neidenfels	3503	Hartzog	Karachi	5-4	Glade & Co
10&11	Kt of the Garter	4297	Fillett	A'werp	13-4	K N & Co
14	Dott	630	Gjimre	Rangoon	6-4	B'bay Co
15	Mercedes de Larrinaga	2701	O'Connor	Genoa	16-4	K N & Co
16	Langdale	2282	Kilby	L'pool	5-4	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Gulf of Trinidad s	Hughes	Jeddah, Mar 16
	Cayo Bonito s	Farrell	North Shields, Mar 1
	Nawab s	Sandilands	Jeddah via Karachi
	Argyll s	Harrison	Calcutta, Mar 20
April 1	Housatonic s	Henry	Batoum Mar 8
	Katoria s	Smith	Busreh Mar 24
2	Jelunga s	Windebank	Calcutta, Mar 16
	Egypt s	Lendon	London, Mar 11
	Scindia s	Buter	Moulmein, Mar 19
3	Ranee s	Curran	Jedah, Mar 19
	Ashruf s	Newby	Jedah, Mar 4
	Istrar s	Perk	Barry, Mar 18

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Caledonia s	Tocque	London
	H M S Sphinx	Kemp	Persian Gulf
	Caledonien s	Gregory	Noumea &c
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Jeddah
	Itria s	Tice	Calcutta &c
	Mansoori s	Hadnah	Calcutta

The steamer Nippon, Klausberger, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste.

The following vessels entered for loading Saturday:—

Steamer Nawab, for Calcutta, etc

" Gulf of Trinidad, for Jeddah.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Graham arrived at Suez from Calcutta, Colombo and Madras on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The P and O Co's steamer Mantra left Port Said the afternoon of the 1st April.

The P and O Co's steamer Nankin (Extra) left Singapore for Colombo on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Don Balduino from Bombay to Genoa, has arrived at Naples on the 1st instant at daylight.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay arrived at Colombo on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

The same Co's steamer Goritzia from Bombay arrived at Suez on the 30th ultimo.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, arrived at Suez, on Saturday, 2nd of April at 3 pm.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—57 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 28 bales wool, J Karra; 42 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co.

Langdale s—60 bales wool, H A Oosman; 8,009 cwt maize and 8000 wheat, Sanday and Co; 21 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—1306 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE

Nippon s—1000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—1659 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—3214 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banco s—300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, Talati and Co; 125 cwt olibanum, D Vallibhoy and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st April.

1. It is notified for information that the Presidency Medal, Competition will be fired for on the G I P Ry Volunteers Range at Ghat Cooper at 6-15 a m on Friday next, the 8th instant. Members competing must wear.

Uniform No Side Arms Rifles to the used as issued.

2. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Accoutrements to Head Quarters are requested to do so without delay.

The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Major F W English Major T M English V D Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon Sergt M Veevers Cr Sergt A A Irvine Orderly Room Sergt H Cassells Cr Sergt P R Soundy Lce Sergt A H Underdown Sergt A D Siva Lce Corpl G Lushington Vol R H Silkirk Sergt E S Lyan Lce Corpl C M Ward Vol A Dickson Lce Corpl H J Bollock Vol H McIntyre Lce Corpl W C Sheepherd Corpl R J Byrne vol A C Otto Qr Mr Sergt J E Kees vol E R Fern Corpl G F Lund vol H R Miller vol J W Breakey vol G S Baldrey Corpl F T Gidney Cr Sergt H M C Harris Lce Sergt J Davis Lce Corpl W T Sell Ar Sergt W Boylette Corpl H Netscher vol G H Kennedy Lce Corpl W J Otto vol W Watkins vol S Petterson Sergt E Coutts vol H Hudson Cyclist A E Conyers vol E D Burns vol C N O Donoghue Corpl W V Lynn Lce Corpl M Chapman vol P Hogan Sergt R F Osborne Cyclist M Duncan.

3. The Tennent memorial Marksmen's Challenge Cup will be fired for at the same time as the Presidency Medal for which all marksmen are eligible to compete.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S DEPARTURE.

HIS Highness the Hon. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, having obtained five months' leave of absence, left for Europe by Saturday's mail steamer Caledonia for the benefit of his health. His Highness travelled from Calcutta by a special train, and on his arrival in Bombay on Friday, was accorded a fitting reception by many hundreds of his followers. This forenoon large numbers of them assembled at the Apollo Bunder to honour His Highness at his departure and wish him a pleasant voyage. Chairs had been provided for about 2,000 persons in the carriage shed at the Bunder, which was filled to its utmost capacity. Among those present were Kamaria Ismailbhoy Casmani, Dr. Rajaballi R. Lakhdir, Messrs. Joomabhoy Sheriff, Joomabhoy Jannahomed, Jafferbhoy Pradhan, Ahmed Dewjee, Jafferbhoy Cassum Moosa, estate manager to His Highness, Vyabhoy Gangjee, Rahimbhai Zenali Abadeen, Rujabali Gangjee, etc. His Highness drove up to the Bunder shortly before 11 o'clock, and received a hearty greeting from his followers. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented; and His Highness soon after left in a steam launch for the mail boat, followed by a number of Khoja gentlemen.

A WELL-KNOWN German scientist, Dr. Beheim of Berlin, lecturer on diseases of the eye, ear and throat, who has distinguished himself in comparing the pathology of diseases in different tribes of nature, arrived by the P. and O. steamer Egypt. The doctor left for Simla on Saturday and intends to remain in India for some months.

ARE YOU GOING HOME ?

If so, make your preparations early and write to

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
FOR SAMPLES OF THEIR
RENOWNED
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CLAN TARTAN
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ALL GUARANTEED
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	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL		at 2 12	do
TWEEDS		at 2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

(All materials 54" wide)

TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide.....................		at 1 8	do

BLANKETS.

Rs. a.

BED BLANKETS, in White—

Size	6' by 5'	7' by 5'	8' by 5'	8' by 6½'	feet
Rs.	4-8	5-4	6-0	8-0	each.

BED BLANKETS, Scarlet or Brown—Rs	4-12	6-0	7-0	9-0	do.

BED BLANKETS, Medium weight in Scarlet only	from 2 2	do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black, 6' by 6'	4 2	do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'..............	From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12	do.
ARMY BLANKETS	from 2 13	do.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, size 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each.

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HOSIERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS, CYCLE
HOSE AND SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR
OF THE FINEST QUALITY
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

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We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufactured goods in this Country.

Total Rs 5,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1904.

THE MILESTONES CROWNED WITH ROSES.

SIR THOMAS RALEIGH may be right in denying that the Council of the Governor-General is a body of amiable and well-meaning persons who are more or less hypnotised, reduced to a collective nullity and compelled to obey the behests of a superior executive authority. He may be right in denying that under a Viceroy of commanding ability and great force of character, the Council is more or less a superfluity. But when we read the great speech in which the Viceroy of commanding ability and great force of character, closed the debate on the Budget last week, we may be excused an inclination to doubt. As his Excellency remarked nearly every speech to which they had listened had been in the nature of a beatitude. The Viceroy's speech was of the same nature. But it invoked blessings on himself rather than upon the Council, though modesty compelled him to say "We," now and then, instead of "I" when he asked the public, through the Council Chamber, to laud and magnify the administration of the country during the past five years. A homely proverb has it that self-praise is no recommendation ; but his Excellency's speech besides throwing the lime-light on his own actions, gives in a convenient form a record of the quinquennium, thus leaving the slavish adulators, who never tire of singing pæans of praise, free to tune their harps anew and make them ring again of the great and glorious manner he has borne "the heavy burden of his lonely office" Lord Curzon does not claim that his "Twelve Tasks" have been completed. Yet there are still many objects, which in the forthcoming years he hopes to push forward before he lays down the reins of office. His Excellency still finds that the horizon broadens out ; and if the term of five years has not been enough to complete twelve, and he cannot even with his extended period, it would seem that nothing but a permanent incumbency of the post will serve to see the accomplishment of the Many Other Objects. Had he been contented with the Three specific offices he mentioned in the second part of his speech he might possibly have hoped to see progress during his extension. But the Many Others ! Future Viceroys may attempt them if they have still time after undoing the work of Lord Curzon

"So much to do ; so little done," mourned the dying Colossus. No such lament escapes Lord Curzon. "So little done !" The sentiment cannot be traced in his Excellency's utterances. He looks back with pride upon the much that has been done and then like Alexander sighs for fresh fields to conquer. It is too late to undertake fresh duties. Far better would it be to consolidate that which has been done, to plane off the corners and remove the little excrescences which will otherwise be left to his successors' relentless hands. When he was last in Bombay his Excellency felt the reproach of his extraordinary zeal for reform and replying to supposititious critics exclaimed : "Gentlemen, do you remember the answer of the economist Turgot, in the reign of Louis XVI, of France ? He was always pushing fresh reforms. Perhaps if he had pushed even more, there would have been no French Revolution. When his friends came to him and said that he was going ahead too quickly, he replied—'You forget that in my family we do not live beyond fifty.' If this was the defence of the French statesman," his Excellency continued, "may not a Viceroy of India reply to a similar charge ? 'You forget that I have only five years—five years within which to affect the movement, or to influence the outturn of this mighty machine' For such a task every year seems a minute, every minute a second, —one might almost say that there is hardly time to begin." His Excellency has an extension of time. And in that time he gave us to understand he wished to complete the work he originally allotted to himself. Now we find he has these other things. No greater mistake could possibly be made than to rush through reforms, however well intentioned, without mature deliberation and thought. Had those Twelve Tasks been completed we might find little fault with the desire to undertake more. We can understand and appreciate his Excellency's feeling that "every day some fresh thing seems to require doing, some new subject demands to be taken up." But his colleagues, who have the advantage of a more prolonged and more intimate acquaintance with the country, its necessities and its people, cannot but know that the pace is too great, and has been too great, ever since Lord Curzon took up the post of chauffer, and that the result cannot be for lasting good. It is not necessary for the present Viceroy to carry out all the reforms which are desirable. He is not to be the last British Governor-General. If he were and no other likely to be a capable administrator,—if he were, we would say "go on by all means and reform every institution, revoke every law, recreate the constitution and give us a fresh beginning." But he is not. If the Twelve are not completed, and the horizon is ever broadening, why trouble about the horizon? Do the best towards accomplishing the Twelve, but leave something to fill the enforced leisure of the next Viceroy, who may also find time heavy when he seeks in vain for occupation in his lonely office. At the present rate of progress there will not even be a solitary tiger left for him to pot at.

His Excellency told us some time ago, he wished to crown the milestones with roses. In that desire we find the determination to weave fresh chaplets. The roseate wreaths already woven are to be found enumerated in his peroration. He thinks when the smoke of battle has blown aside, it may be found—mark the word "may"—it may be found, India has emerged better equipped to face the many problems which confront her, stronger and better guarded on her frontiers, with her agriculture, her industries, her commerce, her education, her irrigation, her railways, her army and her police brought up to a higher state of efficiency, with every section of her administrative machinery in better repair, with her credit re-establised, her currency restored, the material prosperity of her people enhanced and their loyalty strengthened. There are people who will deny all this, There are people who have denied it and who also deny Lord Curzon the crown his admirers delare him to have earned. But his Excellency with deep humility added, "We shall not deserve the main credit because we have profited by the efforts of those who have preceded us. But perhaps we may be allowed our share and may feel that we have not toiled and sometimes endured in vain." There are roses on the milestones. Some of them have faded ; even their fragrance has departed. But there are roses. Alas, there are also thorns.

THE MOHURRUM TROUBLE. A SITUATION which was at one time highly dangerous for the peace of the City was happily closed with the minimum disturbance of order. A less cool and tactful Police Commissioner than Mr. Gell would have had the native town in a state of excited disorder for many days, with probable serious loss of life ; but firmness, tempered by methods of conciliation, proved the most admirable of effective means for allaying the fanatical passions of the Mahomedan sects. The statement that great events from little causes spring was well illustrated by the history of the trouble which brought the Sunnis and the Shiah Borahs into hostility during the Mohurrum. It began some months ago with the beating of tom-toms by a Borah procession in the neighbourhood of a Sunni mosque. A section of the Sunnis retaliated by a similar demonstration when passing a Borah mosque on one of the nights of the Mohurrum. Borahs sallied out and attacked them and the results were a few slight injuries and police Court proceedings. The next night, at a time when it had been assumed that all danger was past, the party which had been attacked invaded the Borah quarter, assaulted those whom they found sleeping in the street and did some damage to property. The section guilty of this outbreak and who were the inciters of the previous night's trouble were punished by having their taboot procession license cancelled. This punishment was keenly felt and by various methods of influence, of which intimidation was probably not the least, they persuaded all the other Mahomedans to refuse to immerse their "taboots" in the sea, as is the usual custom at the close of the Mohurrum. Thus prevented concluding the festival in accordance with usage, the general body of Mahomedans, with the usual want of logic of crowds, conceived a strong resentment against the Borahs as the prime cause of all the trouble. The situation became so critical that the presence of the military in the native town became necessary. With their arrival the danger of an immediate riot disappeared. But the Sunnis were by no means in a peaceful mood and the Borahs had much cause for anxiety. Their shops were closed and they kept within doors as much as possible. It was felt that Friday, the day on which all would have to attend worship would be a critical time. The Police Commissioner, however, had the happy idea of calling all the leaders of the Mahomedan communities together and of getting them to shake hands and persuade their people to end the existing feud. The eminently respectable gentlemen who gathered in the Commissioner's Office were, of course, no disturbers of the peace, but their influence with their communities is enormous. When they sent criers round on Thursday night and caused it to be announced in the musjids on Friday that peace was to be observed the announcement had all the force of a religious command. The order was so well obeyed that it was possible to withdraw the troops on Saturday morning ; and the native town resumed its normal appearance. A long acquaintance with the Native in Bombay has taught Mr. Gell exactly how to deal with the varied population of the city in times of excitement and it is essentially a matter on which he and his officers may be congratulated that last week's trouble was dealt with so successfully. There were occasions during the most critical days when a little less restraint and tact on the part of the authorities would have produced most deplorable results. It is a great credit to the Commissioner that the danger was so admirably averted.

FIGHTING IN TIBET. ACCORDING to telegrams from across the border, the Tibetans grew impatient the other day, and trusting to prophecy for success, again demanded that Colonel Younghusband should remove his men from their territory. As he refused, they set about the work of annihilating him and his column. A wholesale destruction of Tibetans followed. It is a matter for extreme regret that it occurred. It might have been possible to deal with it as with a bazar disturbance. Perhaps not ; but Colonel Younghusband should long ago have had ample re-inforcement. Had these been pushed on, it is doubtful if the attempt against him would have been made. If the collision could have been avoided it should, for we gain nothing by wiping out two or three hundred fanatics and lose a good deal by taking another couple of hundred prisoners. We must feed and house and guard them, though our force is too small to do the ordinary work expected of it. In case of a fresh attack, we should have greater difficulties to contend with than we had the other day. The numbers of the attacking force would be heavier while our own available men would be fewer, No doubt the Tibetans have learnt a lesson and nothing but blind fanaticism will lead them to make a second attempt at driving us out of their country, But if they do, we shall exterminate another large batch of the misguided creatures. The London press, as usual over-estimates the importance of the incident and the duty it enforces upon us. It is not too late for Tibet, in Lord Curzon's words, to realize that the interests of Indian defence and the friendship of the Indian Government are entirely compatible with the continued independence and autonomy of Tibet so far as these may be said at present to exist and that they are incompatible with the predominance of any other foreign influence carrying with it insecurity on our frontier and adding gratuitously to our cares. As to the remark of the "Times" on the discovery of three rifles bearing the imperial Russian stamp, it is not necessary to reply that the fact signifies nothing at all. Rifles bearing the British stamp will be found in many places beyond her frontier, but that fact signifies nothing except that there are rifle thieves on the border-land of every civilised country and that stolen property finds as ready a sale a thousand miles off as it does at close quarters. But the "Times" has become so strongly Russophobe that it sees the mark of the beast in places where no one else can.

"PARLIAMENT." THE House of Commons has been variously known as the "Talking Shop" and the "Imperial Gas House." The inordinate length to which speech making is carried at Westminster has moved Sir Carne Rasch to head a crusade for the limitation of oratory. He recently convened a meeting of members of the House to consider the subject, and politicians of all shades attended. The result was a decision to ask the Premier to receive a deputation on the subject. There are 670 members of the House of Commons and the grievance of the majority appears to be that owing to the unconscionable time taken up by some members in addressing the House, others are debarred the pleasure of hearing their voices. The more important result, however, is that the legislative work of Parliament is impeded. Some people may consider that an advantage, but it is no new thing for the House to suffer under an excess of eloquence. Queen Elizabeth once told the House of Commons to "work more and speak less" and Major Rasch believes that a time limit on speeches would be a good thing. Mr. Willie Redmond, however, thinks that with so many members wanting to talk, the only real remedy is home rule all round ; in other words four parliaments instead of one, which certainly would not diminish the flow of "dilatory declamation." By preference Major Rasch would seem to desire the method of Julius Cæsar in dealing with eloquent bores. He was so annoyed by the exuberant verbosity of certain senators that he ordered them to be imprisoned, and doubtless the hon. and gallant member would be glad to see the Speaker invested with power to clap into the Tower any orator who exceeded a bare fifteen minutes in the delivery of his speech. These views may be commended to the attention of members of Indian Legislative Councils whose eloquence is inclined to run to extraordinary dimensions. When suggestions are made for the curtailment of speeches they are prone to point to the Mother of Parliaments as providing the grand example of unrestricted discussion. But there have been considerable changes since the days when the late Mr. Joseph Biggar, with the avowed purpose of obstruction, read Blue Books to the House, and the Mother of Parliaments is again feeling very tired of all the talking she has to endure.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander T. W. Kemp, sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. O. S. Co's mail steamer Egypt from England were Lady and Miss Ibbetson.

THE Kadir Cup has been won by Mr. Livingstone Learmouth of the 15th Hussars, who carried off the final heat on Wednesday from Mr. W. O. Gibbs of the 10th Hussars.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 13th February amounted to Rs. 2,180. Total earnings from 1st January to 12th February were Rs. 12,713.

SIR EDWARD LAW, in the course of the Budget debate, mentioned the telegraphic information had been received that the mail contract with the P. and O. Company was extended for three years, with 24 hours' earlier delivery each way.

MR. RIVERS CURRIE, of Messrs. Mackinnon and Company, has been re-elected by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as representative of the Chamber on the Calcutta Port Trust from the 14th April, on which date his present term of service will expire.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 13th February amounted to Rs. 4,231, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 952. Total earnings from 1st January to 13th February were Rs. 23,228, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,059.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 13th February amounted to Rs. 15,075, being an decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 14,852. Total earnings from 1st January to 13th February were Rs. 1,04,895, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 84,617.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Kitchener will arrive at Mysore on the 6th April, and will move to Gundalpet and then to Arsikere. From Arsikere the party go on to Devarayadroog and eventually to Shimoga. Such is the outline of the programme, but the arrangements will be regulated by the prospects of shikar, the Durbar having everything ready for a rapid concentration on any point where the presence of the enemy may be reported. Lord Kitchener will leave Mysore territory on the 10th.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co's Mail steamer, Caledonia, were:—Lady Florence Beresford Ash, Major H.R. Beresford Ash, Hon. Mrs. Bramwell, Col. Sir David, and Lady Barr Hon. Mrs. Elliot, Mr. Justice Hardington, Hon. Lady Harvey, Sir Robert Harvey, Hon. Margaret Heneage, General and Mrs. H. P. Leach, Sir Acquin Martin, Lieut. Hon. E. B. Meade, Sir Patrick and Lady Playfair, Sir Henry Prinsep, Lady Mary Tagart and Mr. and Mrs. J. Walshe.

WITH regard to the Viceroy's spring tour, Burdwan was to be left at 11 p. m. on Saturday, the shooting camp at Madari Hat in the Jalpaiguri district being reached on Sunday evening. The Viceregal party will remain in camp at Madari Hat and Ramdai until the 10th April. His Excellency will reach Simla at 2-30 p.m., on the 12th April, travelling the whole way by rail. The arrival in Simla will be private. The party accompanying his Excellency will consist of Mr. J. O. Miller, Private Secretary ; Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary ; Major Bird, I.M.S.; Major Adams and Captain Keighley, Aides-de-Camp.

THE RAILWAY ACROSS LAKE BAIKAL.

RUSSIAN ICE RAILWAYS.

THE enterprise displayed by the Russian Military authorities in constructing a railway across the frozen waters of Lake Baikal will be followed by engineers and others with keen interest. However, a railway upon ice is not the novelty generally supposed, for the Russians themselves have made extensive use of railways of this kind upon their frozen inland waters in Europe for many years past. For example, the return of winter and the freezing of the Neva finds St. Petersburg possessed of an ice railway, which fills the place of the suspended steamboat service ; while the Volga, as between Yaroslad and the southern terminus of the line from Volgoda, on the opposite bank, is crossed in similar fashion during the winter months.

An ice railway, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," consists of somewhat lighter rails than those used on land, and the rails are pinned to very long sleepers (20 ft. being the length generally adopted) in order that the weight may be distributed over a wide surface. The cost of laying this type of railway is small—namely, £35 per mile, roughly speaking. However, the Neva, Volga, and other ice railways are only small affairs in regard to length, compared with that which has just been opened for traffic upon the "unfathomable waters" of Lake Baikal. The latter starts from the riverside station of Baranchiki, on the Irkoutsk shore, and terminates at the Missovaia station of the Trans-Baikal section. The steamer route between these points is forty miles long, but the line makes a wide sweep in order to avoid the broken surface of ice left by the icebreaking steamers and to allow of the line being used as an auxiliary means of transit when the steamers begin running again, but the ice is still of sufficient thickness to bear the railway.

On the face of it, the chief advantage to be gained from the Baikal ice-railway is that it obviates the trouble, confusion, and expense attendant upon the necessity, were it not constructed, of "breaking bulk" at either waterside station. It would appear, however, that men, horses, and military stores, &c., still "break bulk ;" that is to say, it has not been found possible to make physical junctions with the railhead on either shore, which is due probably to the ice being heaped up into hummocks by the last efforts of the ferry steamers and trading craft. The line, therefore, must be a light narrow gauge one, as there would be no object in laying the broad Russian gauge (5 feet), if the ordinary rolling stock of the Siberian Railway could not be switched on to it.

Lake Baikal covers an area of 12,500 square miles, lies 1,350ft. above sea-level, and is distant from Moscow 3,446 miles, from Port Arthur 1,936 miles, and from Vladivostok 1,815 miles. It is frozen over from the beginning of November to the end of April, although a passage of sorts can be maintained by means of ice-breakers until about the middle of January. There are only two of these ships—namely, the "Baikal," which has accommodation on its lower deck for three complete trains of freight cars, and on its upper deck for 800 passengers, and the Angara, which transports passengers alone to the number of 600. Both vessels are more or less familiar to our engineers, as they were built on the Tyne by Armstrong, Whithworth, and Company, and then taken down and packed piecemeal for shipment to St. Petersburg, whence they were conveyed by rail and sleigh to the western railhead on the lake, where they were put together again in a floating dock, supplied by the same firm. Of course, the time comes when the vessels take days to break through the ice, and, finally, for a few weeks in February and March, Nature proves too strong for them, and they have to lay up.

Pending the construction of a railway round the southern edge of the lake—which will be a most costly and difficult undertaking, for the track, some 100 miles long, will have practically, to be blasted out of the face of the solid rock, and be in tunnel for two and a half miles—the transit of the lake, while the frost is at its severest, is accomplished by sleighs, or there is the road also round the southern edge. But the Government road appears to be almost out of the question as far as the passage of large bodies of troops and heavy vehicles is concerned. It traverses the backbone of the range of lofty mountains encircling the lake at its highest point—namely 4,000 feet above sea-level, and the detour which it makes gives a total of 132 miles, 90 miles of which have constantly to be scoured by means of snow-ploughs, otherwise the road is soon blocked. The sleigh journey is a comparatively easy matter. At the end of October the ordinary shipping lays up for the winter in the river Angara. By the middle of November the entire border of the lake is frozen, and the transit can then be made in light sleighs from the mouth of the Selenya to the outfall of the Angara. Since this route hugs the south western boundary of the lake, it is longer than those available later, when the heart of the waters is firmly frozen. As a rule, January is well advanced before the first heavy freight sleigh is permitted to cut across the narrowest part of the lake between Branchiki and Missovaia, the ports between which the railway steamers ply as long as is possible. By this time, constant and violent winds have swept the snow from the surface of the ice, leading it a bluish tint resembling smooth water, while the action of the waves beneath gives forth a strange moaning sound, which can be heard at some distance. While in this condition the ice is ideal for sleighing purposes, and the route is carefully marked out with poles. It used to be the custom to erect temporary houses of refreshment along the route, which did a roaring business, for the volume of traffic is very great, but a few years ago a sudden thaw, accompanied by a violent storm, caused the engulfment of houses and inmates, after which catastrophe the practice was discontinued.

Reverting to the ice railway, the great dangers to be guarded against are the sudden temporary thaws, accompanied by violent winds, which cause enormous fissures in the ice. Lake Baikal is peculiarly subject to this kind of thaw, which, if it occurs near the railway, must play havoc with the permanent way. Already it is reported that a locomotive has been derailed and has disappeared beneath the ice, which was due probably to the line getting out of gauge on account of a thaw. Lastly, a peculiar phenomenon may be noted, which is believed to account for the derailments so constantly occurring throughout the Siberian Railway in midwinter. Every engineer, and many ordinary persons, are aware of the fact that in cold weather steel rails contract, and that in hot weather they expand. When Mr Lodian, C.E., of the Lodian Commission, made his extensive inspection of the railway a few years back, he discovered that while the customary rail contractions took place during moderate cold, say down to from 25 deg. to 40 deg. below zero Centigrade, an extraordinary metallic phenomenon existed when the thermometer dropped under 40 deg. below zero—namely, the steel rails began to expand. The fact, he says, is incontrovertible. "For verst after verst the expansion is such that a pin cannot be thrust anywhere between the railends. The latter began to work up, and are only kept jammed down by the wheels of passing cars." The Russian engineers had noticed the phenomenon, but refused to report it, fearing that since it was "unknown to science," it would be "an act of presumption" for them to do so. Exactly why this expansion occurs is as yet an unsolved problem, but it must be due to Nature's unique cold in Siberia, which is of dryness incomparable, freezing everything, even, unto the latent moisture. Lake Baikal is the very coldest part of Siberia, and the projected railway across it will be in service during the coldest time of the year, hence this curious expansion of the rails will have to be taken into consideration, to avert accident and disaster.

THE "Bombay Cathedral Magazine" says :—We are glad to be able to say the scheme for building new bank premises for the Bank of Bombay on a portion of the Crescent site has been definitely dropped, and also that the Improvement Trust has decided to leave the question of the disposal of the site open for a year. This will give us time to continue our efforts in the direction of securing it for our new Cathedral. The feeling is very strong on all hands against spoiling this noble piece of ground with unsuitable buildings, and there are many even outside the Church community who would gladly see it devoted to the erection of a Cathedral worthy of the diocese and city of Bombay.

THE FIGHT AT CHONG-JU.

BIG LAND BATTLE IMMINENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Russian Commissariat is sending no food-stuffs to Manchuria and is relying entirely upon the plentiful local supplies of cattle and grain which are accumulating at Harbin.

The unruly elements in Korea are giving trouble and the country is not safe outside the Japanese lines.

The Japanese cruiser, which has been watching the Russian warship Mandjur since the beginning of the war, has left Shanghai, the dismantling of the Mandjur being completed.

Lieut. Hirose who was killed in the attack on Port Arthur is deeply regretted in naval circles in England where he was well known as an able and devoted officer.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Chinese Legation at St. Petersburg declares China is sincerely and firmly resolved to observe neutrality from which she will only depart in the event of the violation of Chinese territory by the Russians or the Japanese.

The Paris papers state that the Japanese captured a ballooning apparatus at Chong-ju.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the first batch of correspondents has left on board a Japanese transport for a secret destination.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese, after dislodging the enemy at Chong-ju, on the 28th, rested for one day and then advanced to Yonghon where a brief engagement took place and they drove the Russians further North, the latter retreating to Unsan.

The crews of the Variag and Koreitz have arrived at Odessa and had a triumphal reception.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The "Morning Post" publishes a telegram from Tokio stating that another Japanese attack on Port Arthur was made on the 30th and 31st ultimo, the object being, it is said, to ascertain the result of the previous blocking operations which it appears were fairly successful.

A telegram from Seoul states that the Russian cavalry is returning to Wiju in a distressed condition and that the horses are dying from lack of proper food.

General Allen, the American Attache, declares that throughout the country Russians are losing splendid opportunities in not taking advantage of the natural obstacles in order to oppose the Japanese and that they evidently intend to make their stand at the Yalu River.

Nothing is known officially at St. Petersburg or Tokio of an attack on Port Arthur on the 30th and 31st ultimo.

Admiral Alexeieff is making a brief visit to Port Arthur where he inspected the warships and presented the captains of the Bayan, Novin and Askold with gold mounted swords of honor inscribed for gallantry.

The Russian warships are gradually leaving the Mediterranean and slowly coasting towards the Baltic.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Two thousand Russians comprising Cossacks and Infantry are reported to be entrenched at the South gate of Wiju.

It has been ascertained that the Russian Squadron was at Vladivostock when the Japanese bombarded the place, but did not show itself having some other object than to fight the enemy who were stronger than itself.

AN INDIAN RED CROSS CORPS.

The "Indian Mirror" says :—We have great pleasure in announcing on very good authority that Miss Sarala Ghosal's appeal to our countrymen for the purpose of getting up a Red-Cross Ambulance Corps, on the first day of its publication in some of the papers, met with enthusiastic response. More than fifty-five respectable young men have already applied to be allowed the privilege of being enrolled as members of the Corps, one of them being an "L.M. & S.," four practising doctors, and half-a-dozen being medical students. The men are ready, what is now wanted is money. More than Rs. 15,000 will be required for sending out the Corps, and for its up-keep, we would ask our wealthy citizens to assist Miss Ghosal in organizing and sending out the Corps with pecuniary help without any loss of time.

[THROUGH RUETER'S AGENCY]

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

A Huge Revenue Deficit.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The year's British Revenue is two and three quarter millions below the Estimates and the total deficit is nearly seven millions.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Egyptian Agreement.

PORTE AND KHEDIVE ANXIOUS.

It is reported in Paris that both the Porte and the Khedive have demanded information, regarding the Anglo-French Agreement about Egypt.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Railway Banking Investment.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Russian Minister of Finance has decided to acquire five million roubles worth of preference shares in the Enzeli-Teheran Railway Company and 11,875,000 roubles of shares in the Discount and Loan Bank of Persia. Both amounts are nominal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN TIBET.

Tibetan Dead Piled in Heaps.

LAMAS' SHARP LESSON

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Reuter's special correspondent wiring from Tuna says that the Tibetans asked the British Mission to retire which Colonel Younghusband refused to do, the result being that two engagements were fought in which the Tibetans suffered most severely their dead lying in heaps. The Tibetans fled to the hills.

Fifty or sixty of them obstinately held the camp at Guru which was finally most gallantly taken by the Mounted Infantry and Goorkhas.

The "Times" in a telegram from Tuna says it is significant that three of the Tibetan General's escort were armed with rifles bearing the Russian imperial stamp.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

It is officially stated that the Tibetans lost three hundred men killed, many wounded, and two hundred prisoners.

The British had nine wounded.

The Newspapers hope that the sharp lesson given to the Tibetans will render further bloodshed unnecessary.

The "Standard" says that the obligation not to turn back before Lhassa is reached and a British Agent established there have become almost peremptory.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that if the Tibetans refuse to negotiate at Gyangtse we shall undoubtedly have to go further.

The "Morning Post" says that the advance of the British Mission must be continued until the object is accomplished.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Renter wires from Tuna that after the fight several medical officers and attendants relieved the Tibetan wounded and next day letters sent from Tuna brought in a large number of wounded who were grateful for the attention shown to them.

The fighting that has taken place will not alter the political character of the Mission which is still going on to Gyangtse.

The Berlin news-papers in discussing Tibet affairs consider that Russian prestige has suffered a a severe blow and express curiosity at Russia's attitude.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

SANGUINARY ENCOUNTER.

TUNA, MARCH 30.

Last evening the Tibetans were seen busily engaged in building a long wall across a portion of the plain. A Mounted Infantry picket which approached the wall was warned off, and retired in order to avoid the appearance of provoking hostilities. The country we are now in is totally unexplored. To the west of the semi-circle of ice-clad peaks lies a bare sandstone ridge, resembling the Baluchistan hills. An interesting fact is that the snows extend from here as far as the eye can see in unbroken succession. The peaks do not trend away eastward, as was previously believed. The plain is live with wild asses, which scampered in front of the column during yesterday's March.

TUNA, MARCH 31.

The Tibetans have finally resolved upon the foolish course of opposing the Mission, with the result that to-day we have fought two engagements in which the enemy suffered most severely.

The Mission with a flying column moved out from Tuna at eight o'clock. Snow had fallen during the night, and all the plain and surrounding mountains were covered with a dazzling mantle. After half an hour's march a messenger came in from the Tibetan camp asking the column to withdraw. We were then near the Hot Springs. and the Depon, the Lhassa General, himself came out with a quaint retinue and had an interview with Colonel Younghusband. He asked the Mission to retire to Yatung, whence negotiations could be carried on. Colonel Younghusband replied that retirement was now impossible. We had been negotiating with Tibet for fifteen years, Colonel Younghusband himself had spent eight fruitless months in attempting to meet responsible persons from Lhassa. The Mission was now going to Gyantse, but we had no wish to fight. The Depon would therefore be acting for the best if he ordered his soldiers now blocking our path to retire..

The Depon was visibly disconcerted at this reply, and protested that he too did not wish to fight, and would order his soldiers not to fire on us. But if we went on there might be trouble. The Depon then rode off with his retinue.

Colonel Younghusband next asked General Macdonald to move the Tibetan soldiers who were lining the sangurs and blockhouse in front out of the way, if possible without firing. Our troops then deployed altogether cutflanking the Tibetan position, which was partly on a bare ridge overhanging the road, and partly on the road, across which they had built, a wall. The Tibetans on the top of the ridge retired to the cover of the wall below, but the remainder held their ground till the two forces were actually face to face on the opposite sides of the wall. In the meanwhile the right and left flanks of our deployment had closed round the wall, with the result that the Tibetans, numbering about fifteen hundred, were within a circle of Indian troops. The whole affair had been so quietly and effectively managed that it might have been compared to the herding of sheep. Most observers remarked on the fact that the Tibetans, although they had allowed themselves to be so easily surrounded, were in a sullen and dangerous mood. Presently they began to hustle some Sikhs. The latter replied with the butt-ends of their rifles. A gigantic Tibetan then threw a stone and another fired a pistol blowing away a Sikh sepoy's jaw. At the sound of the report all the Tibetans drew their swords and rushed in. Meanwhile the Sikhs opened fire on the surging mob, and the officers emptied their revolvers. The Tibetans found themselves unable to climb the wall they themselves had built, and finally about half were able to break away to the rear, when they came under the fire of the Gurkhas and Mountain guns. Of fifteen hundred only half escaped death or wounds. It was evident from the way they fought that their defeat was chiefly due to inferiority of weapons and not to want of courage. Some came on with eight and nine bullet wounds in their bodies. The scene after the action resembled a shambles, the dead being heaped up on top of each other near the wall, while a long trail of wounded and dead extended to the rear.

After a short halt the troops moved on to Guru. When nearing the Tibetan camp the force was fired on and another action took place, in which the artillery played the largest share. The Tibetans finally fled over the hills in long black strings, though fifty on sixty obstinately held on to the village, which was finally very gallantly taken by the Mounted Infantry and the 8th Gurkhas. The latter made a splendid rush with the bayonet.

The majority of the troops returned to Tuna in the evening after a very long day. The Depon is among the Tibetans killed.

1st April.

The Tibetans' position extended for about a mile from the road from under which the springs issue, up a sleep ridge, the road was blocked by a wall ending in a blockhouse, and walls were built on every fairly level spot on the ridge. When Colonel Younghusband asked General Macdonald to get the Tibetans out of the position if possible without firing, our force was deployed and moved slowly up the ridge. The Tibetans manning the topmost wall numbering about 200, surrendered without resistance, and allowed themselves to be disarmed, but the remainder obstinately held their places till our troops were within a few feet, and then retired sullenly towards the blockhouse, where the Lhassa General and other high Tibetan officials were collected. Presently there were gathered between the blockhouse and the ridge a great mob of Tibetan soldiery. Estimates differ, but the place occupied would have held a battalion in quarter column, and the Tibetans were shoulder to shoulder. The driving operation was carried out with the most admirable exactitude, the troops showing great self-restraint in not firing, although not knowing when the Tibetans would attack them. When the Tibetans were all gathered together, General Macdonald with his Staff, Colonel Younghusband and his Staff, the Press, correspondents, and others, rode up to look at them. At this time the Tibetan rear was perfectly open, and they could have marched away had they liked, but the mob stood together round the Lhassa General, discontended and angry, and muttering threats. Their attitude was sufficiently hostile to induce General Macdonald to order up two more companies of Pioneers, with fixed bayonets.

Presently there was a thin ring of Sikhs round the Tibetans, but no one dreamed of the terrible event impending. Officers got off their horses, some sat down to eat sandwiches, and others brought out cameras. Suddenly a scuffle began in the north-eastern corner of the ring. Some Tibetans shook their fists in the faces of the Sikhs and began throwing stones. The Lhassa General himself fired the first shot, blowing away a Sikh's jaw. Instantly there was a great tumult, the Tibetans uttered a wild shout, drew their swords, fired their matchlocks, and surged forward in all directions. About a dozen swordsmen made a desperate rush in the direction of General Macdonald and the small knot of officers. Major Dunlop had two fingers slashed off, but his assailant was shot down by Lieutenant Bignell. Four Tibetans made for Mr. Candler, a Press correspondent, who was unarmed. He received no less than twelve wounds, but General Macdonald, with a rifle, himself shot one down at a few yards' distance. Lieutenant Davys, I. M. S., promptly killed two others, and Mr. Candler was saved from death. Other Tibetans rushing forward were met by revolver fire.

In the meanwhile the Sikhs in front had drawn back a few yards and met the Tibetans trying to climb over the wall with a terrible magazine fire; four or five of the enemy actually climbed the wall and died like heroes. One old man armed only with a matchlock, sprang over heaps of dead, and deliberately kneeling down well in advance of the others fired into the Sikhs. He was riddled with bullets, but the Tibetans were so huddled together that the majority were unable either to use their swords or to fire. Many probably killed each other in their mad excitement.

Finally the mob surged to the rear breaking through the ring of Sikhs, and then followed a scene even more impressive and awful than the fight in the cockpit. The Tibetans, though their retreat was now open disdained to scatter and run. They tramped away slowly, steadily, sullenly, solemnly, followed by a perfect hail of bullets. The mountain Battery came into action and tore their line with shrapnel; a terrible trail of dead and dying marked their line in march. Finally the last wounded and limping man turned the corner about four hundred yards away and the grim tragedy was over. The whole affair did not occupy ten minutes but in that short time the flower of the Tibetans army perished.

The Tibetan General with the whole of his personal escort, and five high Lhassa officials were killed. Our small losses are accounted for by the fact that the Tibetan swordsmen in the front rank could not reach the Sikhs with their fixed bayonets, while the men in the middle of the mob were unable to use any weapons, but they all died gamely. All who saw the scene will carry for ever the impression of grim determined faces lighted with devildom and savagery.

The fight was undoubtedly provoked by the Lhassa General himself. In his interview with Colonel Younghusband his whole attitude was that of a man determined either to die or turn the Mission back. Part of the fearlessness shown by the Tibetans was undoubtedly due to want of knowledge of the effects of modern firearms, and also contempt for the smallness of our force. The Tibetan soldiers outnumbered the wing of the Sikhs by six or seven to one.

The impassive stolidity of the Sikhs of the 23rd and 32nd Pioneers deserves a word of admiration. Had they given before the rush of swordsmen, or had General Macdonald and the small knot of officers round him showed less personal courage a disaster one does not not care to dwell upon might have taken place. Colonel Younghusbands and his Staff were amongst the spectators near the Tibetan soldiers, and were wholly unarmed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Relief of the Discovery.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC RESULTS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

All three of the Antarctic expedition vessels viz., the Discovery, Morning and Terranova have arrived at Lyttleton.

The Morning and the Terranova reached the Discovery on the 14th February, and found all well on board.

The Discovery explorers continued their scientific work throughout the winter of 1903, and the spring found all in excellent health and spirits. They ascertained that the interior of Victoria Land continues at a height of nine thousand feet and is evidently a vast continental plateau.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The voyage of exploration by the Discovery has led to important geographical and other scientific results.

They found that Wilkesland was non-existent, the Discovery having sailed over the region where Wilkesland was marked on the chart.

The work of extricating the Discovery was a gigantic task as eighteen miles of ice had to be cut through by the relief party for the ship to reach open water.

GERMAN LINER DISABLED.

Breakdown at Aden.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Marmora takes on the passengers from the North German Lloyd steamer Oldenburg which is at Aden disabled.

[Messrs. Freudenberg & Co., the Colombo agents of the Norddentscher Lloyd, have received a telegram from Aden saying that the Company's steamer Oldenburg has broken her crank shaft and will not, therefore, proceed to the East. The Oldenburg, which is of 5,000 registered tons and 3,200 horse power, in command of Captain Troilzsch, was expected to arrive at Colombo from Bremen for the Straits, China, and Japan on the 1st April. A later telegram received by Messrs. Freudenburg & Co., stated that the Oldenburg would not be able to leave Aden till about the 18th April, and she would arrive at Colombo on the 25th.]

THE VICEROY'S HOLIDAY TOUR.

ADDRESS AT BURDWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The Viceroy has left Calcutta on tour and arrived at Burdwan this morning.

BURDWAN, APRIL 2.

The members of the District Board and the Commissioners of the Municipality of Burdwan presented the Viceroy at the Maharaja's palace on Saturday with an address to which His excellency replied as follows :—Gentlemen I am really at Burdwan on a holiday after the labours of the most exhausting Session that I have yet passed through at Calcutta, and I have come here in the main as a compliment to my friend the Maharaja Dhiraj Bahadur who has often pressed me to include Burdwan among the many places which when I leave India I shall have had the good fortune to have visited in Bengal. You will therefore hardly expect me today to go at length into the numerous questions of Municipal politics that you have raised in your address and which though they quite legitimately express what are your main preoccupations in Burdwan and are therefore of much interest to me here are hardly of a nature upon which the head of the Supreme Government can comment with advantage. I am aware that the recent history of the Burdwan Municipality has been of a rather chequered description and that steps had to be taken a short time ago to bring about a better state of affairs. In fact the history of local-self Government in this country is in iteslf one of ups and downs. I do not complain of this so long as it can be shown, as I think it can, that the general trend is forwards and upwards. I would point out however that the membership of Municipality presents three aspects, a duty, a responsibility and an honour. It is a duty to the place of which a man is a citizen that he should place his services if invited to do so at the disposal of his fellows. It is an honour because all representative work is in the nature of a compliment to the person selected, but most of all is it a responsibility and this can only be discharged by active work and attention to detail. There is no higher service than that which a man can render to his native place. In England some of the foremost public men take an active part in the humblest details of parochial or urban administration. That is the spirit that we desire to inculcate in India. Local administration is just as honourable a task as Provincial or Imperial administration through the scale is relatively small and those who come forward to take part in it seriously are doing their duty just as those who abstain are not. I hope that the Municipal Commissioners and the members of the District Board whom I see here to-day will continue their exertions in the interests of the public and will bear in mind that by their success or failure they are contributing to the general reputation of Municipal intructions in this country. In this respect deeds are a better test than words. When for instance I read in your address that you spend a considerable sum annually upon primary education and learned on enquiry that this contribution has only amounted in the past three years to an average of Rs. 840 per annum I felt that there was opening for an improvement. I wish that Lady Curzon had been here to join me in receiving your friendly welcome. I thank you, gentlemen, for this and for your assurances of loyalty and respect.

THE SENSATIONAL CASE AT JAMKHANDI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDI, MARCH 30.

In the sensational case of alleged criminal breach of trust here the Chief of Jamkhandi resumed the hearing of the transfer application on March 7, when Mr. Desai addressed the Court on the evidence.

The next day the Government prosecutor addressed the Court and Mr. Desai replied.

On the 9th the Chief in his decision rejected the transfer application.

JAMKHANDI, APRIL 1.

In the sensational case of allged criminal breach of trust, the Chief of Jamkhandi having rejected the transfer application the accused moved the political Courts for revision. On perusing the application the assistant Political Agent ordered the State Authority to send up all the papers of the criminal case against the accused. Notwithstanding this order the Karbhari continued the case, reasoning that he could not stop proceedings unless the Chief directed him to do so. The Chief was again applied to and requested to order the Karbhari to stay proceedings until the decision of the revisional application but the Chief declined to make the order nor would he send up the papers requested by the Political authority. The people are anxiously awaiting to see whether the Political authorities will retract their order or demand the papers again.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by Col. A. W. Money, assistant Military Secretary and Captain Lord George S. Murray, A. D. C; arrived in Bombay on Friday morning and left to-day for Karachi by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka on a tour in the Sind District. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

The "World" says :—"The friends of Lieutenant-Colonel Kinloch whose case attracted so much attention in Parliament last session, will be glad to know that the circumstances which caused him to be placed on half-pay from the command of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards have not been allowed to tell against him in the matter of promotion, as he has just been raised to the rank of Colonel in the Army, though he still retains his position on the half-pay list.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta on the afternoon of the 7th instant and travel straight to Darjeeling, where he arrives the following afternoon.

THE new polo ground and race course at Mussoorie which will add so much to the attractions of the station will be opened in the 30th of this month. Considering the difficulties of the site on which the promoters had to work, they may will be congratulated on the way in which they have carried their bold scheme through to completion.

WARREN'S CIRCUS CHEATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31.

At the Police Court to-day, two Europeans named Gray, lately of Leavitt's American Troubadours and Kendall were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating Warren's Circus of Rs. 150 collected on account of programme advertisements.

EUROPEAN ATTACKED BY NATIVES.

Mr. Boisogomoff, a European jute merchant, was murderously assaulted in the public street yesterday, by some dismissed servants and others who have been instrumental in boycotting him for the past month. Five men were arrested and placed before the Police Magistrate to-day. As Mr. Boisogomoff is still in hospital the case was adjourned.

STORM IN POONA.

POONA, APRIL 3.

The weather in Poona for the last few days is very warm; the thermometer rising to 100 °; on Good Friday a storm broke out with thunder and lightning, rain and hailstones fell on the Ghaut; so locusts are leaving.; swarms of them passed through Poona yesterday afternoon and this morning; another big swarm passed away going towards Satara district where there has been no sign of rain.

POONA FORGERY CASE.

The Maybury case for forgery and cheating will commence before Mr. Lucas, Sesions Judge on the 15th instant.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA—I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The speech of Lord Kitchener to the Volunteers of Calcutta a few days ago deserves serious consideration at the hands of all Englishmen in India. There can be no doubt that the class of men whom he is reported to have described as clubmen are conspicuous by their absence from the ranks of the Volunteers in India whether as officers or privates. In the event of any serious disturbance or war taking place in India, every available man will probably in some way or another be called upon to give his assistance.

In making the following suggestions, therefore, I have borne in mind three things : (1) making volunteering popular, (2) efficiency, (3) as small cost to the State as possible.

I. As to the name Volunteer. For some reason or another it may be that the average Englishman looks upon services offered for nothing as not worth much—it may be that the cold water which in former days was plentifully sprinkled on Volunteers in England has cooled the ardour of Volunteers there and elsewhere. Whatever the cause, the term Volunteer does not attract much sympathy or carry much weight. I would, therefore suggest that this name be abolished altogether, and in lieu thereof would suggest a short attractive name for the body of men all over India, viz : The King's Corps. Each present Corps would be transformed into King's Corps (Engineers,) King's Corps (Artillery), King's Corps (Horse) to include Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, and King' Corps (Infantry) and those various arms would bear their respective serial number throughout India.

II. The members of the King's Corps. They should be looked upon as linked with or a branch of the British army in India, and prima facie be British or colonial born subjects or naturalised British subjects, with power, however, to the Officers Commanding of certain regiments, for instance Railway Corps, to select men of mixed nationality. A fixed standard of chest measurement would be desirable, but no standard of physique otherwise.

III. Every Government servant, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, drawing a salary of over say Rs. 200 a month should be compelled to be an efficient member of the King's Corps for a period of three years at least, not necessarily consecutive; the only ground of exemption to be either health or the payment of a certain sum of money for three years in proportion to his pay.

IV. Transfers, &c. Any member of the King's Corps being transfered from one station to another to be ipso facto a member of the King's Corps, if any, at the station to which he is transferred on producing a certificate of his enrolment at the King's Corps office at such station.

After a member has made himself efficient in one arm for three years, he should be allowed to apply for transfer to another arm. Moreover, there does not appear to be any objection to a man belonging to two arms at once, e. g. to infantry and horse, or artillery, and engineers, if the time at his dispasal admits of this.

V. Uniform and Equipment. The uniform should be the same, throughout India. Any one who saw the various uniforms and bedges of the Indian Volunteers in the Indian Contingent in 1902 would admit the necessity of this. The uniform to be of serviceable shikar cloth with comfortable coat with plenty of pockets consistent with smartness, trousers for the rank and file of the engineers, artillery and infantry with putties, Jodhpur breeches, or gaiters and breeches, for the men of the horse and the same for all officers of all arms. Breeches and trousers to be of different colour cloth from the coats. Egyptian helmets and a serviceable forage cap for all arms and a smart cockade in the helmet on the left side, red for engineers and infantry, blue for artillery, white for the horse. The equipment should be the same throughout for all arms save that the infantry would be armed with rifles, the rest with carbines.

VI. Camps. There should be one or two standing camps in the best places in each province for certain times in the years e. g. at Poona during the rains and otherlarge stations at suitable times where any man from any part of India could, if he chooses, go up . to make himself efficient. Each regiment to continue to have its own camp at its usual time.

VII. Drill Halls. These should be provided in places where corps have say a thousand men or over. They should, as far as possible, be in available spots, and by degrees have gymnasia, clubs and, if possible, riding schools attached to them. Bombay lately was within an appreciable distance of having a drill hall, but with the departure of the former General Officer Commanding, nothing more has been heard of the project.

As I have now I think taken up sufficient space in your paper, I reserve, for another letter, the question of inducements to men of all classes to join the King's Corps.—Yours, &c.,

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
O. C., B. V. A.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S DEPARTURE.

Last night her Highness the Begum of Bhopal with her sons, Nawab Nasrula Khan, Nawab Hafiz Mahomed Obedulla Khan, and Nawab Mahomed Hamidulla Khan, and about fifty followers left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus by the Calcutta mail for Bhopal. Three special saloons were attached to the train for the accomodation of her Highness and her sons. With her Highness went Miss Dhanbai F. Banaji, the artist, and her sister Miss Piroja, who is a graduate of the Bombay University. Among those present at the station to bid her Highness good-bye were :—Miss Shirin M. Cursetji, Mr. Haji Kasam Jusab, Mr. Ali Haji Kasam, Mr. Ahmed Dewji, and Mr. Furdunji M Banaji.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE stars in their courses are fighting against his Majesty's Government and some of our political prophets who a week ago were expressing the opinion that a dissolution before the autumn is not to be thought of are to-day a little less confident. Several events have contributed to bring about this change of feeling. The little "defeat" of Tuesday to which I refer more fully below is symptomatic and at any rate has done the Government no good. The fact that Mr. Chamberlain has cut short his stay in Egypt and has arrived in Italy is interpreted to mean that he desires to be within easy distance of Birmingham should he wake up some morning and find that the Government have been turned out or by some other process—Cabinet dissensions to wit—have ceased to exist. We know that all the members of the Cabinet, even as constituted after the retirement of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton do not see eye to eye upon the Fiscal question, and there is good reason for the belief that there is even less unanimity respecting Part II of the report of the Committee of Three. To any body who can read between the lines Mr. Arnold Forster's speech of yesterday evening is very instructive. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick are determined not to "take it lying down;" hence this pause in carrying out the Esher recommendations and the reference of the proposed changes to yet another Committee. A War Office question caused the resignations of the last Liberal Government. Is history to repeat itself? Of course it is a common place to say that the striking Liberal victory in East Dorset is another nail in the Ministerial coffin; but in some respects the return of the Liberal candidate is more significant than any of the previous triumphs of the Opposition at the polls. The issue here was not so much Free Trade v. Protection for both candidates held similar opinions on the economical question. Mr. Lyell's election seems to show that apart from Fiscalitis the Government have hopelessly lost ground where once they were unassailable. Unless the country should suddenly become frightened by such speeches as the one delivered by Mr. John Redmond at a St. Patrick's dinner last night we may see 1880 repeated at the coming General Election. After expressing his opinion that defeat awaits the Government the Irish leader said. "Who were to succeed them might possibly depend upon the Irish party in the House of Commons; and the only hint that he desired to give upon that subject was this :—If the predominant partner theory was to be carried out in the next Government, then, for his part, he would prefer Home Rule frankly denied by a Tory Government rather than Home Rule indefinitely put upon the shelf by a Liberal Imperialist predominant partner Administration." The Conservatives may be expected to make use of this admission for all it is worth.

THE 'SNAP' DIVISION.

After a month of gradually dwindling majorities the Ministerialists in the House of Commons have been defeated. On Tuesday a Civil Service Supplementary Vote was reduced by a majority of eleven against the Government. It was a terrible opera-comique tragedy, the result of an Irish plot, a protracted luncheon, and a worried whip who had called "Wolf" so often that his followers ceased, to pay much attention to his threats or his entreaties. At two o'clock in the afternoon the speaker took his seat. The business before the house was the Irish Education Vote. Ministerial benches were fairly empty, their whilom occupants being still at lunch luxuriously in the West End. Opposite them the Irish benches were filled with innocent faced politicians supported by a few Radical friends. The Government Whip feared no evil. The clerks in the lobby had told him that the Unionist M. Ps. were comfortably in the majority above the floor of the House in the Distinguished Strangers' gallery, Mr. Arthur James Balfour, Premier and First Lord of the Treasury, was gazing idly upon the scene. Such was the disposition of the forces when Mr. Redmond moved a reduction of £100 in the vote because he considered that the teaching of the Irish language was unduly restricted in the Irish National Schools. Mr. Wyndham promised a modification and thought that the affair was closed. Not so, however Mr. Redmond moved a division on the amendment, and then excitement rose high. For it was observed that the Opposition was in much greater strength than the Government Whip had been informed. It is usual for the Whips to station a few clerks in the lobbies to mark the number of members entering the House so that Ministerial reserves can be hurried up when necessary. These clerks were doing their duty in their customary manner on Tuesday afternoon. But, alas, the Irishmen were not entering the Chamber by their customary routes. So that when the clerks registered a superiority of Unionist M. P's. there was really an excess number of the Opposition. This little plot had been carefully worked out on the previous evening. The Irishmen had not taken Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief Opposition whip, into their confidence but they had admitted a few Radical friends into the secret. Something must have aroused the suspicions of the Government Whip, for he sent out a three-line notice to Unionist member to attend early on the following afternoon. Unionists, however, preferred the delights of lunch to the gloom of Westminster. Besides they had received three-lined whips so often before, had cut short their luncheon in loyalty to their party, and had arrived at the House only to find their services were not required. In consequence they stopped away. A few of the more conscientious reached Westminster in time to hear the victorious cheering of the Irishmen who had defeated the Government by eleven votes and whose enthusiasm was so great that several minutes elapsed before the figures could be read out. The less conscientious and those who stayed longer over their meal, being initially more hungry, were summoned fluently to duty by an indignant telephonic whip. They arrived in time to defeat by a majority of twenty-five a motion that progress should be reported. The Government were out of danger for a while. But between this vote and the previous one upon Irish education an entertaining dialogue had taken place. Mr. John Redmond moved that progress should be reported. Declaring it unnecessary to support the motion with words he sat down. Then Mr. Balfour rose amid loud Ministerial cheers and ironical Opposition laughter. "I see no general objection in"—he commenced but was interrupted by a retort of Mr. Swift MacNeill :—"In carrying on the Government." There was laughter and the Premier began again. He saw no general object in acceding to the motion of the hon. gentleman. Then, referring to the effect of Mr. Redmond's tactics, he pointed out that the only result had been, to reduce the grant to Ireland by £100. This result of the elaborate plot tickled the supporters of the Government, but Mr. Redmond was unabashed. He had succeed, said he, in defeating the Government at a cost of £100 to Ireland. The money was well spent. and the exultant Nationalists agreed vociferously. Mr. Balfour then came forward with a more extended statement. But before he could speak Mr. Swift MacNeill interjected. "An end to the farce" he exclaimed. Uproar from the Ministerialists ensued with shouts of "Order" and "Be quiet" to which Mr. MacNeill replied with vigour "No, I wont" and thus brought down the House. Altogether it was good sport that they were enjoying together, and Mr. Balfour dealt with the affair in an appropriate spirit. Said he :—"I do not know why the hon. gentleman the Member for Donegal, is so very excited over these matters (Ministerial laughter.)

The hon Member who moved the reduction, and has succeeded in carrying it, objected to my statement that the Committee had reduced the amount proposed by the Government for Ireland by £100.Therefore, in so far as he has had his way he has defeated the Government. (Opposition cheers.) That is obvious upon the face of the transaction—(laughter and Nationalist cheers)—but why on that account we should not continue to go on with the business of the Supplementary Estimates I am quite unable to see

(Ironical Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Dalziel You will take it lying down (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Balfour (continuing) said: We have to get through a considerable amount of financial business before March 31. I do not think it would be expedient or desirable that one of the few days already remaining to us to carry through that task should be wasted in discussing in the lobby or elsewhere the contingencies which the hon. gentleman evidently seems to think will flow from the incident that has just occurred. (Nationalist cries of Divide "divide.")

The Chairman: The question is that I report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. J. F. Hope rose amid renewed Nationalist cries of 'Divide" divide."

Mr. MacNeill: "Hope told a flattering tale.' (Laughter.)

Mr. Hope said he did not see why the Committee should not go on with its business. He should like to ask on a point of order, what would be the next business if they went on.

The Chairman: The next Supplementary Estimate I should presume.

Mr Hope said if progress were reported it would follow that the duration of the Easter holidays would be curtailed, and therefore he hoped that the Committee would proceed with the business of Supply in a businesslike manner and sensible spirit. (Laughter.)

Mr Dalziel asked the Prime Minister whether he intended to ignore the decision of the Committee. If the right hon. gentleman intended to adopt its decision, he presumed. The reduction would be accepted by the Government. If the Government ignored the decision of the Committee it would not be according to precedent.

Mr. Balfour: I think, from the question of the hon gentleman' he has mistaken the position. It is not in the power of the Government to ignore the decision of the House, except by the reintroduction of the Estimate. I hardly think that would be a procedure worth our undertaking and therefore we shall acquiesce in the decision of the Committee (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond: I advise you to wire to Peckham. (Opposition and Nationalist laughter.)

The point in this last jest of Mr. Redmond's lay in the character borne by Sir F. Banbury, the present member for Peckham. Mr. Gibson Bowles, from the Government side, did not of course lose so excellent an opportunity of girding at the leaders of what is nominally his own party. Pointing out how lax the Protectionist members had been in their attendance that day, he contrasted the conduct of Free Fooders who had supported the Government against the Irish—"although they felt found to express their convictions, yet, when they saw their friends drowning were ready to extend to them the proverbial straw." Nothing then remained between the House and the division except a barbed remark from Mr. Whitley: "I wish to ask," he remarked quietly "how many defeats will the Government require before they resign ?" Then the House divided on the motion to report progress and a Government majority of 25 was registered. The Unionists were not to be caught napping twice on one afternoon. During the rejoicings and the discussion forty breathless Ministerialists had poured in to defeat the bold attack of the Opposition. The dwindling of the Unionist majorities began on the 15 February this year. Mr. Morley's Free Trade amendment to the address was defeated by a narrow majority of 51. Two days later Mr. Herbert Samuel's amendment on Chinese labour was also defeated by only 51 votes, and on February 19 in the House of Lords the majority was for the third time 51, against the Earl of Crewe's motion on the Fiscal question. Since then the majority has fallen to 34 on Irish railway rates, to 40 on the resolution condemning the effects of the Sugar Convention, to 37 on the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill, and to 46 on Mr. Pirie's resolution on the fiscal agitation. On Thursday, 25 February the lowest score was reached with a majority of only 14 on Mr. Charles Hobhouse's motion to reduce the Army Estimates by £10,000. On the same evening majorities of 49, 39, and 29 were recorded. But the result of last Tuesday's 'snap' division ought to enliven these figures a little. To have a nominal majority of a hundred on a division and to be beaten by eleven votes in the House is not an experience which any Government likes to repeat too often.

LORD ROSEBERY AT NEWCASTLE.

Chief among the points of his speech at Newcastle last Saturday, that portion in which Lord Rosebery invited the cooperation of Free Trade Unionists has aroused the greatest attention. 'There are a number of Free Trade Tories, he said, 'Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Winston Churchill, and others. They are under the ban of the Government. They deserve most generous sympathy. Though he admitted that they were not altogether welcome to the arms of the Liberal party, he begged of Liberals that they should think seriously before they kept those men at arms length. 'You may have to sink some minor points of difference, 'he warned his hearers, 'but remember this—the next General Election will be fought on an issue so vital to this country that you cannot afford to neglect any help or disregard any assistance. Whether the Liberals confirm this frank offer, and whether the Unionist 'Free Fooders' avail themselves of it or not, depends upon the attitude of Mr. Balfour when he goes to the country If he forgets the fiscal issue he will retain the 'Free Fooders,' for men like Lord Hugh Cecil and Lord G. Hamilton—I will not say Mr. Winston Churchill have no great desire to champion Liberal principles. But if he does not do this, it is not improbable that the sturdiest and most independent Free Traders now on the Government benches will fight the General Election in alliance with the Liberal party. For the rest, Lord Rosebery delivered a scathing criticism of the Ministry and again reverted to the two fiscal documents which Mr. Balfour brought to the September cabinet. His speech contain many humorous comparisons which can be enjoyed by men of all parties. For instance at one period in the address he declared emphatically Mr. Balfour's policy of Retaliation was nothing more than a bathing machine in a storm.

THE LORDS DISCUSS A FISCAL COMMISSION.

Nothing very new, striking, or original resulted from the debate in the House of Lords on Monday upon the tariff issue. Lord Wemyss moved that a small commission should be appointed to inquire into and report upon the present state and prospects of trade. But he did not carry his motion to a division. Where the Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl Spencer write to describe a course of action as impossible, there is nothing more to be said. Lord Wemyss did the only thing he could. He had tested the feeling of the House upon the question and had obtained the support of Viscount Goschen. So he withdrew his motion after little more than two hours of debate. Lord Goschen, whose Free Trade opinions are as strong as his economic knowledge is deep thought there was a very good reason why the Government should accede to the motion. He was sure the non-political portion of the community would like to see an orderly, exhaustive, and impartial marshalling of the facts. But Lord Lansdowne, speaking later, considered that the work before the commission would turn out to be interminable and colossal. Probably he was right. But at all events the House of Lords would have nothing to do with the little commission. It still remains to be born, and its chances are not at all hopeful.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The death of the Duke of Cambridge did not come as a surprise. He had been ill for a month or more and during the last week his condition has been very grave. When hœmorrhage was announced a few hours before his death improvement could hardly be hoped for even of a temporary nature. Born in 1819 the Duke was eighty five years of age, and for nearly half his life he had occupied the high position of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Now he is dead within a few weeks of the abolition of the office he had held so long. His passion for the Army has been with him from his childhood. While yet a youth he served in the Hanoverian army which was then a portion of the English forces. Although occupying the position of colonel of a regiment he served for some time as private to familiarise himself with every aspect of the soldier's life. This thoroughness was characteristic of him through life. Whatever he did, he did with energy and a plodding intensity of purpose. He was antiquated in his views upon the army and indeed upon all questions, preferring the evil of old times to any promise of good that reform might hold out. But his accessibility was a good trait in his character, and his charity was wide and readily extended to all objects of necessity. He will be greatly missed at many institutions of a benevolent nature. Each year for a considerable period he has been present at the opening of the Earl's Court Exhibition. Half a century ago he contested the Presidency of Christ's Hospital against the then Lord Mayor of London. He succeeded and has occupied the position ever since. With his death one of the links is snapped between our own times and the Crimea. He was present in high command at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. In the former of these he was much criticized for the care he took not to expose the regiments of the Guards to a dangerous fire. But his personal courage was never called into question. The one and greatest drawback to his career has been his intense conservatism. To him what was, was good. That anything else could be better he stoutly denied. But at the same time when popular opinion had proved too strong for him he was capable of administering the new schemes, opposed though they might be to his deepest convictions, with that absolute integrity and singleness of purpose which was so prominent in all his work. Even the "Times" in an obituary notice, writes of him:—

"Had the Army been permeated with a different spirit he would have reflected that spirit just a faithfully as the one he actually found. But he lacked the imagination needed to make an active reformer. There can be no doubt that with his great position and the confidence it inspired he could have done much to stimulate the Army. How completely he was outside the modern trend and view of events is shown, probably in exaggerated form, by the anecdote of the literary officer. It should be premised that in addition to his opposition to the introduction of breech-loading rifles, the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery, and the dismounting of infantry mounted officers while under rifle fire, he was also opposed to military education. In mind, dress, drill, armament, and organisation his ideal was the type of soldier who fought and won under Marlborough at Blenheim. The story was that a subordinate appointment at the Horse Guards was vacant, and the Military Secretary brought to his Royal Highness's notice the name of Major A, whom he recommended as in every way suitable for the post. On the Duke's hearing the name of "A.": Is there not something against him ? No sir, nothing at all; he is a very good officer. I am sure, though, continued the Duke, there is something against him. He has written a book or something of that sort. No sir, you are mistaken, he never wrote a book in his life. Hum! Then he has got ideas. I assure your Royal Highness he has none, replied the Military Secretary. Very well, then, said the Duke, only half convinced, however, you may put him in orders. The next day, when the Duke met the Military Secretary, he exclaimed, I knew there was something against Major A., and I have remembered what it was. He has gone through the Staff College, and I won't have him." "Too late, now, sir, answered the Military Secretary, his "name has already appeared in orders." This story may be an invention, but the fact of its having been told shows what the impression was as regarded the Duke of Cambridge's feelings towards the Staff College in particular and mental culture in general. He himself never studied systematically the art of war, but his natural ability and shrewd common sense supplied in great measure the lack of reading and his opinion on any strategical or tactical subject was always acute and worth listening to.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne was first to express his tribute to the memory of the dead Chief. We in this country, he said, are fortunate in that we have in our midst a Royal Family the members of which make constantly clear to us by their conduct that it is their desire to avail themselves of every opportunity of taking a useful and an honorable part in our public life. Their opportunities, from the accident of their birth, are not infrequently restricted, but in this respect the Duke of Cambridge was exceptionally fortunate. The opportunity came to him, and he turned it most successfully to account. The high and distinguished Office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army has now ceased to exist, but I would venture to say that when we refer to it and look back to it we shall invariably connect it with the long and honourable career of his late Royal Highness. The bent of his mind was eminently conservative. It would be the merest affectation to describe the late Duke of Cambridge as having been a great Army reformer. He was content to leave it to others to propose and to initiate changes. He regarded it rather as his business to be a watchful guardian of the interests of the Army. His criticism was that of a man who knew and understood the Army as probably no other living soldier did. He earned the confidence and goodwill of many successive Secretaries of State and successive generations of English soldiers. His was a long and useful life, and if popularity and a knowledge that one's efforts are appreciated, be a source of happiness, I think we may say a happy life also. After these graceful words Lord Tweedmouth spoke for the Liberal Lords. He regretted that he could not speak from the fulness of personal knowledge as Lord Lansdowne had spoken. But he knew everyone felt that with his Royal Highness's death a notable link with the past had been severed. And Lord Tweedmouth proceeded to point out that the late Duke was absolutely the last male member of his generation of the House of Hanover. He thought there must arise in the minds of all of them many instances of kindnesses and good-fellowship shown by his late Royal Highness as a public man and a private friend. He thought the quality which was most impressed upon him was the determination never to give in. Like the nation in whose policies he took so prominent a part he never knew when he was beaten. In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour voiced the sentiments of its members that the Duke of Cambridge had been not merely a distinguished member of the Royal Family, but a man who had devoted the whole of his active life to the service of his country. To his great office he devoted his whole time, his whole energy, and his whole strength. The remarks of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman were the more interesting since it was under his tenure of control at the War Office that the veteran Duke was persuaded to relinquish his position. Sir Henry bore witness to the devotion—an intensity of devotion beyond description—which His Royal Highness devoted to the Army. "The Duke of Cambridge was not only a conspicuous figure in the public life and society of this country, but he was a true friend of all his friends. He had personal charm and both in that sense and as a devoted, loyal, faithful, and energetic public servant he deserved all the eulogy that was bestowed upon him. Thus the tribute to his memory was rendered in the Houses of Parliament and the sentiments there expressed have been echoed in all parts of England and it the press of many Continental capitals. It is not widely known that the Duke of Cambridge was twice heir apparent to the throne. At his birth this was the position he held, but he lost it within a few hours, for on the next day the Duke of Clarence (William IV) became father of a child. The infant died within the twenty four hours and the Duke was again heir apparent. Two months later Queen Victoria was born and his future kingship vanished for ever. With his death the Dukedom expires for though he has three sons—Colonel George Fitz George, Rear Admiral Adolphus Fitz George, and Colonel Augustus Fitz George they are debarred from any succession since their mother was Miss Farebrother whom the Duke married during his command of the Dublin district nearly sixty years ago.

A LAGGING WAR AND RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Compared with the dramatic suddenness of the opening week, the past month of Far Eastern warfare has been decorous and slow. But since last mail-day the battle between the Japanese and Russian torpedo squadrons has once again demonstrated the naval superiority of the Japanese. The continued bombardment of Port Arthur shows how greatly it is desired to weaken that fortress so that the advance of the Japanese army across the Yalu may have nothing to fear from a sortie in the rear. But as the to wisdom of Admiral Togo in a naval bombardment the views of English naval experts are somewhat divergent. Rear Admiral Ingles, in the "Daily Telegraph" is loud in praise of the move and particularly lands the admiral for his cleverness in placing cruisers close in-shore at right angles to the line of fire to signal the success of the aiming to the bombarding battleships on the distant sky-line. Mr. Fred T. Jane, whose name will always be identified with the introduction of the 'kriegspiel' as an element of naval education, on the contrary condemns the bombardment. On the face of the matter, his strictures seem reasonable. He points out that a modern big gun is a delicate affair; it can only be fired a comparatively few times before the sights suffer, the rifling strips and its other delicate mechanism works out of gear. Admiral Togo, he believes, is acting unwisely in allowing his fighting strength to become depreciated by a long-range fire upon the town. If the Baltic fleet ever reaches the Eastern seas he may find out that a big mistake has been made. These represent the different views that prevail; but against Mr. Jane's opinion may be set the undoubted damage that Port Arthur is apparently suffering. Whole streets of houses have been levelled, and even the shipping in the harbour has suffered. Meanwhile it is evident, from the sparing aid the shore-batteries lend the fleet, that ammunition in Port Arthur is becoming exhausted. From the shore and from inland Korea the reports have been many and various, but none of them point to any considerable collision of forces. The most significant news of the week is that the press correspondents' permits in Northern Korea have been cancelled and that they have been recalled to Seoul. This further illustrates the extreme reluctance with which the combatants allow newspaper representatives within the fighting zone where secrets may be picked up by astute observation. Evidently, if this precedent be followed throughout this and succeeding wars, the palmy days of the War Correspondent will have passed. The following list of losses up to date shows how heavily the Russian fleet has suffered at the hands of the Japanese. Neglecting the damaged battleships in Port Arthur, six vessels have been totally destroyed.

Variag, cruiser, sunk at Chemulpo, Feb. 9th.
Korietz, gunboat, Chemulpo, Feb. 9th.
Vnushitelni, destroyer, Pigeon Bay, Feb. 24th
Steregutschi, destroyer, March 10th.
Skori, destroyer, blown up, March 16th.
And also on Feb. 11th the mine transport Yenesei, blown up in Port Arthur harbourage.

The loss of the Skori was the second disaster due to floating mines in the harbour, but whether in this case it was a Russian mine, or one of those mentioned by Admiral Togo as having been set by Japanese torpedo boats, is not yet known. But in either event it shows a horrible shiftlessness in the Russian precautions at Port Arthur.

A BLOW FOR THE AMERICAN FINANCIER.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the United States upon the Northern Securities syndicate seems to have created a furore across the Atlantic. But in spite of the glee of the Trust opponents and their confidence in the result of this decision it would be almost too much to hope that the mammoth combines in the States had received a crushing defeat. Such news would be too good to be true. Besides, the Trusts have been scotched—or were said to be scotched so often before that the latest news must be taken with reserve. The recent developments amount to this. Mr. PierpontMorgan, the financier who may find he has met his Waterloo or at least his Moscow in the Atlantic Shipping Combine, joined forces with Mr. Hill, one of the most prominent railway plutocrats in America. The two obtained control of two important railway lines—the great Northern and the North Pacific—by purchasing a majority of the Companies' stock. This stock they turned over to a combination of their own called the Northern Securities combine, and proceeded to sell half their holding, merely retaining sufficient to have a voting majority in the Northern Securities directorate, which would in turn give them a majority on the boards of the two railroad companies. It is this chain of the financial manœuvres that the Supreme Court has declared illegal since it is held to be an attempt to restrain inter-state commerce, the two lines being parallel and competing directly with one another. Apart from its commercial results the decision will have in all probability a healthy effect upon President Roosevelt's' chances at the next election. It will estrange him from the powerful money interest which gave McKinley his victory against Bryan. But the monied men may be forced to help him through default of a more suitable candidate. Between Roosevelt of Northern Securities fame and any likely Democratic candidate the choice will lie as between the deep sea and the devil. They will probably select the former as the less extremist. But in respect to the effect upon the general public the decision will greatly strengthen President Roosevelt's popularity. So long as the people do not get the impression that the affair is a mere attempt to play to the gallery without intention to follow it up at a later date, they will certainly tend to give their votes to the Republican rather than the as-yet unchosen Democratic leader. In some quarters in London it is believed from the information received that the Supreme Court will put a stop to the ingenious piece of financial manipulation I have outlined above. By help of credit and short loans a financier acquires a controlling interest—say £200,000 worth of stock—in some important transport or industrial company. This unwieldy paper he turns over to a syndicate specially organised for the occasion. Control over this company is secured by holding only £100,000 of its shares and the remaining half is unloaded upon the public. By continually repeating this process upon a gradually decreasing scale it is evident that the financier, by holding a half interest in a minute syndicate 3, has control over all the other syndicates back though the alphabet, and also supreme command of the resources of the original company with its capital of nearly half a million. The success of such a series of steps depends, of course, upon the readiness with which an ignorant public will take up the shares of the subsidiary companies. But if they do so, the financier makes a very handsome profit out of his venture even though the number of the subsidiary syndicates be small. Fortunately in America to-day the public is becoming a little shy of such free-handed methods of finance.

IMPENDING ANGLO-FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

The announcement of an argument now in course of conclusion upon Anglo-French Colonial affairs has been received with a great amount of quiet satisfaction. It would have been an immense pity if the friendly feeling between England and France had led to nothing more definite than a few mutually laudatory after-dinner speeches. When the Colonial agreement has been signed all danger of so little satisfactory an ending will have ceased. The mere fact that the preliminary negotiations have already taken more than a year and that they have been conducted so quietly and peaceably shows how deeply personal is the entente between the governors and legislators of the two countries. Formerly, even when the political sky was unclouded, neither the English nor the French statesmen have cared to discuss the settlement of these matters. Egypt, the French shore; Morocco; all three wore a dangerous look, and the statesmen decided that it was just as well to let sleeping dogs lie. Meanwhile the questions were always a potential danger, fuel for a fierce conflagration whenever officers became at all strained. To-day it looks promising, however, that a few weeks will settle these questions forever. At present there seems some little doubt as to the precise extent of the agreement. According to the "Times" correspondent in Paris all difficulties connected with Egypt, Morocco, and Newfoundland will be arranged if there is no hitch in the settlement now under consideration. But he considers that no ground has been discovered for making any fresh arrangement concerning Siam, since the French treaty with the Siamese Government has called forth no objection from Great Britain. The "Standard' correspondent adds to this that the abandonment of French rights in Newfoundland will be compensated by territorial concessions in West Africa giving France a better communication to her various protectorates in that area. England, on the other hand, will receive compensation in Egypt for recognising France as the paramount power in Morocco. This last recognition will not prove pleasing reading for Spanish statesmen, but that country would never find itself strong enough to exercise control upon the Moorish territory even though it is situated just outside her own doors. The London correspondent of the "Figaro" narrates how the agreement nearly fell through at the beginning owing to the Egyptian question. The "Figaro" includes Siam in the scope of the agreement. "France and Great Britain, it declares, will make more precise the provisions of the agreement of 1896 in such a way as to delimit definitely the zones affected. It continues that this last is a very different question from the rest, necessitating as it does a formal convention. The others can be dealt with by means of a simple exchange of despatches. The agreement, of course, can scarcely touch any Far Eastern matter since the Powers concerned in the present war are allied respectively with England and France. Any question concerning the New Hebrides would not be settled without consulting Australia and it is believed that nothing will be arranged about it in the agreement. But with these two exceptions the settlement will lay to rest the ashes of many bitter quarrels, and it will be little short of a disaster if anything intervenes to prevent the completion and ratification of the agreement.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

With reference to the strange announcement apparently of official inspiration, that the volume on the Delhi Durbar which is being prepared by the well-known writer and journalist, Mr. Stephen Wheeler, had been delayed in publication through the necessity of correcting the proofs in Calcutta, I have ascertained that Mr. Murray expects to issue the same in the month of May next. The terms of the communique have excited several remarks, and are as gauche as they are thoughtless. It is the usual official way, of which we have had such a painful illustration in the treatment of Lord Roberts at the War Office. As to the public concern in the matter, the country generally never took much interest in the Delhi Durbar and has forgotten it altogether; while Anglo-Indians have been so overwhelmed with accounts of that function that their one anxiety is to hear no more of the matter.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 18TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, Captain I. R. London, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 18th March. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bayley, Mr G and Mrs and 2 children
Stewart, Capt J N Mrs and inft child
Waudby, Mr A J Mrs and and infant
Wadley Mrs J
Coupar, Mr J
Bowen, Miss
Argall, Mrs and child
Watkinson, Mrs and inft
Hudson, Miss A
Ingram, Miss
Howley, B W J B
Collinson B
Macintyre Mr
Robinson, Col and Mrs two Misses
Babington, Capt
Cooper, Miss C
Beadle, Mr C H
Fraser, Miss
Reid, Mrs and Miss M
Joy, Mr
Jefferey, Mr J B
Hall, Miss
Phillips, Mr
Graham, Mr
Croal, Mrs
Ross, Miss Janet
Hayward, Miss E
Patterson, Miss
Merrett, Miss
Findlater, Lt and Mrs
Finch, Miss E
Bruce, Mrs 2 infants
Woolven, Miss A
Abdussamud, D
Tahir Ala Dr
Tattenham, Mrs infant
Trotford, Miss
Alvares, Mr M
Ritchie: Lt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ritchie, Lt
Hennard, Capt
Hepburn, Mrs R and Miss
Yate, Mrs F H
Pritchard, Lt D F
Elmes, Mr F R
White, Sir A
Merrick, Mr H
Bertram, Mr J R
Watson, Mr H R
Liddel, Mrs and child
Christopher, Mrs and two Misses
Jones, Mr A
Weir, Mr R
Norton, Mr A E
Wilson, Mr P A
Barnes, Mr H
Dudgeon, Mr G
Clark, Mr F R
Hamilton, Mr K
Bryant, Capt and Mrs
Sanders, Capt
Mackinnon, Mrs and Miss
Coxhead, Col
Savory, Mr H
Cowper, Mr M
White, Mr D
Risley, Mrs and child
Pratt, Mrs and Miss
Cotes, Mrs
Reay, Major
Cooke, Mr E C
Kemball, Mr H
Calvin, Mrs E
John, Mrs
Nicholson, Mr
McFarlane, Mr and Mrs
Stevenson, Mr T
Roberts, Major and Mrs
Wyllie, Major
Bell, Mr H L
Paterson, Mr C
Allan, Capt
Laing, Mr A
Martyn, Mr
Ibbetson, Lady and Miss
Medley, Major
Darookhanawalla Mr
Beheim, Mr
Freeman, Mr C
Brown, Mr J B
Bharda, Mr
Moore, Capt
Campbell Major
March, Mr C
Ehrenpreis, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Bayley, Mr
Monteath, Mr and Mrs

FROM PORTSAID.

Stephenson, Mr
Pigott, Judge
Brandes, Mr

FROM ADEN.

Birkett, Mr
Brett, Major

THE MOHURRUM DISTURBANCES.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Mahomedan representatives of the different sections, held in the office of the Commissioner of Police, on Thursday, criers were sent round the different Mahomedan localities in the city in the same evening to announce that peace had been established between the Suni Mahomedans and the Borahs and that it had been enjoined by the heads of the two communities that they should forget and forgive their past differences and should live in harmony and amity. The proclamation was also promulgated at the "majlis" (congregations) held in different Mohollas and in mosques. The result of this peace proclamation was highly satisfactory for it not only allayed the resentment between members of the two contending sections, but restored perfect confidence amongst them. Everything was quiet on Friday, which was the Jumma Day and in respect of which anxiety had been entertained in some quarters. The members of the two communities were seen plying their daily avocations and freely mixing in the streets. The neighbourhood of the Jumma Musjid wore its usual appearance. Matters were so quiet there that the police did not make any display although the police guards at the other points and stations were strengthened for the time being. At midday about three thousand Suni Mahomedans congregated in the Jumma Mosque to offer their prayers. Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murgey, Kazi of Bombay, and Kazi Saheb Mahomed Abdul Kurrim Londe were present. After the prayer was over, the criers, at the instance of the Kazi, announced to the assembly the peace proclamation and told them to live in harmony with each other and not to allow anything to be done, which might produce a breach of the peace. The heads of the community had promised to the authorities to promote peace and amity amongst them and it was the pious duty of those present to assist them in carrying out the undertaking. The congregation then quietly dispersed. Similar announcements were made by the Mullah in the Borah Mosque in Doctor Street and by criers in other Mahomedan Mosques.

The military guards from all the stations, have been withdrawn.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

In the Court of Bankruptcy in the Kings Bench Division on March 15th there was a sitting for the public examination of Mr. William Watson and Mr. Paul Pfleiderer (lately carrying on business under the style of William Watson and Co.), Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S. W., Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town, Durham, Johannesburg, Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi, bankers and East India agents.

When the case was called Mr. E. S Gray, Official Receiver, said that it had been impossible for the debtors to file a statement of affairs as they had not yet received any accounts from India, and a further cause of delay was that conflicting claims had been made to assets by the assignee under proceedings in India and by the trustee under the bankruptcy in England.

Mr. Rising, solicitor, appearing for the trustee, said that his client had sent out a representative to Calcutta but he did not think that much headway would be made until the rights of the English trustee had been established.

Mr. Regisrar Linklater inquired which proceedings were first in time.

The Official Receiver replied that the receiving order was made in England before the vesting order was granted under the Indian proceedings.

Mr. Registrar Linklater saw no reason to doubt that the title of the English trustee would take precedence. He adjourned the examination until June 7.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races were sailed on Saturday afternoon the 2nd of April 1904 in a moderate to light breeze from W N W. The 'A' Class Yachts started at 3 15 p. m. and sailed a course from committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and back to the committee vessel twice round; distance 9·2 miles.

Sapphire was first over the line closely followed by Forella, Melody and Stella crossing shortly afterwards. It was a run to North Karanja Buoy, Stella was the first round the Buoy. On the beat back to the committee vessel, Stella still held the lead, the time being as follows:—

Forella	4	21	30
Sapphire	4	21	42
Stella	4	21	18
Melody	4	23	2

Owing to the wind dropping, the race was stopped at the end of the second round, Shapphire was the first boat to pass the Schooner, Forella second Stella third but Melody saving her time won the first prize by 7 seconds on Sapphire, the time being as follows.

Time All'ces on Course. M S	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
11 30	Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth.	5 21 33	1 55 3
4 45	Sapphire	Capt Muter, R E & Mr R H H Hopkins	5 14 55	1 55 10
3 51	Stella	Lt-Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 18 33	1 59 43
Scr	Forella	Mr A H Barlow	5 15 25	2 0 25

The B' Class Yachts started at 3 p m and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to Port round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Distance 9·6 miles.

The Yachts got away to a very good start. On the run to North Karanja Buoy Pixie took the lead and went round the mark first followed by Trixie, Sayonara Janetta and Erin. It was now a close haul to North West Buoy off Butcher Island against a very strong ebb tide and the boats rounded in the following order Pixie, Trixie, Sayonara, Janetta and Erin. The Yachts kept the same order on the run back to Tucker Beacon from which mark it was a beat to Committee Vessel Janetta came in first followed by Trixie the latter saving her time and winning the prize.

Time All'ces on Course. M S	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
3 12	Trixie	Mr R G Monteath	5 1 37	1 5[illegible] [illegible]5
3 12	Pixie	Mr E R Smetham	5 2 7	1 59 [illegible]5
9 36	Sayonara	Maj Curtis, RAMC.	5 9 41	2 0 5
Scr	Janetta	Officers, R E	5 0 21	2 0 21
4 48	Erin	Mr R [illegible] Ireland	5 6 44	2 1 43

Tomtit Class Yachts started at 2-45 p m and sailed the same course as the B Class much of the interest was lost owing to the unavoidable abstention of Lapwing Maud and Coralie. The race resolved itself therefore into a struggle between these old opponents Meg and Tomtit. Owing to an obstructive buggalow Meg got the better of the start being slightly a head and to windward over the line. With the wind a shade to the South of West it was a run with booms to starboard for North Karanja Buoy and Tomtit sailing more off the wind got ahead of Meg. Meg however managed to reestablish her lead but miscalculating the force of the ebb when approaching the buoy lost ground again and Tomtit having established an overlap called for room round the mark which had to be cancelled. On the close haul to the first fairway buoy Tomtit improved her position and rounded the mark well ahead. This order was maintained on the run to Tucker Beacon. On the beat home Meg out pointed and outsailed Tomtit and almost succeeded in passing her windward. The wind at this time was variable in direction and Tomtit profitting by some lucky puffs drew away again and won a well contested race by 16 seconds.

Time All'ces on Course. M S	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Scr	Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 4 21	2 19 21
Scr	Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 4 40	2 19 40
7 12	Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	did not start	
12 0	Maud	Mr J E Needham	do.	
11 12	Coralie	Mr D B Binning	do.	

SEQUEL TO AN ASSAULT CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Aston, the case of Kaikhushru Bomanji Batliwala versus Jehangir Jamsheoji Collett, and a cross summons case, called on for the hearing of an application in each case, to show cause why the orders of Mr. P H. Dastur, the second Presidency Magistrate should not be set aside, on the grounds that the Magistrate was led to pass those orders through a misrepresentation. Mr. Murzban, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr Quadros, Pleader, appeared to apply for a rule in each case.

It appears, from the affidavits filed by the Petitioner that on the 19th June 1903, he had summoned one Jehangir Jamshedji Collet, for mischief, insult and criminal intimidation, and a cross-summons was obtained by the latter against the Petitioner on similar charges: and on the cases being called on for hearing before Mr. Dustur, the second Presidency Magistrate, the Petitioner was absent and the complainant Collett appeared with Mr. Binning, Barrister. After some discussion the Magistrate made the following order in the case against the Petitioner:—"The accused having through an arbitrator expressed regret and having undertaken not to repeat the offence, the case is allowed to be withdrawn, section 345 of the C. P. Code," and in the case, in which the Petitioner was complainant, the Magistrate noted: "Complainant absent. Accused present, and ordered to be acquitted." The Petitioner, through his counsel Mr. R. D. N. Wadia thereupon applied to the second Presidency Magistrate, alleging that his absence was brought about by a fraudulent representation to him and that he had not authorized any one to tender an apology on his behalf. The Magistrate refused to bring the case back. The Petitioner then applied to the High Court, but as the Magistrate had recorded an "acquittal," the learned Judges referred the Petitioner, through his counsel Mr. Murzban, to the Government of Bombay, to have the acquittal set aside, as under the Criminal Procedure Code, parties themselves cannot apply to the High Court to have an acquittal set aside He was then allowed to withdraw his application and through his Solicitors Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji and Dinshaw, be moved the Government of Bombay. Reference having been made by the Government to the second Presidency Magistrate, through the Public Prosecutor, the Magistrate admitted that an error had been made in recording an "acquittal" instead of a "discharge." The Petitioner was, thereupon, asked by Government to move the High Court, under its Extraordinary Revisional Jurisdiction, and on the applications being renewed on fresh affidavits by the Petitioner, their Lordships asked his counsel, Mr. Murzban, to apply to the Magistrate to have the records sent up to the High Court for ractification. On the Magistrate being approached he declined to accede to the prayer of the Petitioner, who again applied to the High Court On the matter coming up before their Lordships, on the 30th March, counsel Mr. Murzban for the Petitioner was asked if the Magistrate had assigned any reasons for his refusal and on the counsel informing their Lordships that the Magistrate did not dispose of the application in his presence but had ordered the application to be left with him for necessary orders to be passed. The Lordships thereupon made an order intimating that there must be no further delay in the dispensation of justice and that the Magistrate be called upon to submit a report and to explain why, although he was given an opportunity to send up the records of his Court for necessary rectification be failed to avail himself of the opportunity. Their Lordships also ordered a rule to issue in both cases to show cause why the orders of the Magistrate should not be set aside.

DISTURBANCE AT THE PETIT MILL.

About a thousand operatives of the weaving department of the Manockjee Petit Mill at Tardeo went on strike about midday on Friday last and created a disturbance in the compound of the premises. It appears that the mill authorities in order to prevent the joobers from defrauding the Company by drawing wages for those hands who were either absent from the mill or not working through illness and other causes, had put up a notice to the effect that those operatives who were not present on the day on which the pay tickets were issued or for three days subsequent to that, would not be entitled to draw their wages until the following month. The tickets were issued on the 25th day of the month and the wages were paid on the 29th and those who were not present on those dates had to wait for the payment of their wages until the next month. The notice was not properly understood by the operatives nor was it interpreted to them clearly. At a result they struck work about midday on Friday and assembled in the compound. They would not leave the premises nor would they return to work. They became noisy and unruly and attacked the mill officials with bobbins spindles, and other missiles they could lay their hands on. They broke several glass windows of their department. The police were informed and Superintendent Barnett with a few policemen immediately proceeded to the spot. The strikers at first threatened to attack the police but finding the latter were armed with revolvers they at once became quiet. The ringleaders were then brought up before the police and afterwards the mill officials explained the notice to the operatives and told them that the mill authorities would be ready to hear their complaints and give them justice. The strikers returned to work and the police left the mill.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TOUR.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" writes (March 13):—The German Emperor left Bremerhaven on board the North German Lloyd steamer "Konig Albert" for the Mediterranean at eight o'clock yesterday morning Prince Henry of Prussia, the local officials and the representatives of the North German Lloyd Company were assembled to bid farewell to his Majesty.

It is pointed out that the Emperor William has been completely restored to health The voyage will merely serve to confirm his recovery and to preserve him from the possible ill-effects of the changes of temperature incidental to the spring.

The Emperor's voyage is also interpreted as being of happy augury for the political situation and as a sign that neither Germany nor any other Power is likely to become involved in the war in the Far East. Count von Bulow, however, has abandoned his annual visit to Italy and will remain in Berlin. The Emperor William does not propose to decline meetings with one or other of the Sovereigns upon whose territory he may land during the course of his voyage, but the cruise has been primarily undertaken for the benefit of his health.

A report of the Emperor's call at Dover will be found in our Court news.

The correspondent of the 'Standard" telegraphed from Vigo on March 16:—

The German Emperor arrived here at half-past two yesterday afternoon on board the Konig Albert, accompanied by the cruiser Friedrich Karl, King Alfonso arrived at four o'clock and visited the Emperor, a couple of hours later, on board the German cruiser, It was nearly dusk when King Alfonso went on board the Friedrich Karl with his Ministers and a number of general officers. The Emperor William welcomed the King very heartily, and they had a prolonged conversation, after which the King returned to his own yacht the Giralda, where the Emperor, with his suite immediately paid a return visit, the two Sovereigns remaining another hour in conversation. The King of Spain wore the uniform of the German regiment of which he is honorary colonel and his German Orders. At seven o'clock the King dined with the Emperor on board the Konig Albert.

The Emperor left for Gibraltar at five in the afternoon.

The following notes are telegraphed:—

Berlin, March 15("Reuter").—The "Post," commenting to-day on the meeting of the German Emperor and King Alfonso, considers that, while the meeting will be of a non-political nature, political questions will certainly be discussed. The 'Post" adds that the German Ambassador to Spain will be present at the interview at Vigo, and that the Emperor will have a meeting with the King of Italy.

Madrid, March 16.—The "Epoca, Correspondencia, Heraldo, Imparcial," and the military journals all publish articles of cordial welcome to the Emperor. Certain other papers affect to attribute a political significance to the imperial visit, though the Ministerial Press states that it is a simple act of courtesy.

Paris, Wednesday ("Standard").—The French Press does not consider the meeting of the King of Spain and the Emperor William at Vigo as an exceptional extraordinary event. In the "Debats" this evening, M. Alcide Ebray throws cold water on the suggestion that this interview means an eventual menace against France.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN RUSSIA.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from Moscow on March 8.—The announcement of the appointment, as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, of Mr Charles Hardinge is received by the "Novoe Vremya" with an article which can only be described as insolent. That this leading Russian paper is perfectly aware of the true nature of its article is shown by the concluding words, in English, Take it and welcome!—the it being a long tirade about the righteousness of Russia and the iniquities of England proving that Russia is justified in heaping abuse upon England. Appearances are saved by the now customary statement that the Government of England is maintaining a perfectly correct attitude towards the Government of Russia. The article is signed by the editor of the "Novoe Vremya," and is a fair specimen of the amenities of the Russian, even while he is claiming to be accepted by the rest of Europe, and especially by England, 'as equals. Yes, as equals," to quote the words of the article It is not often that Ambassadors receive in civilised countries a welcome like this, which reminds one strongly of the comments of the "Novoe Vremya" upon Lord Curzon when appointed to India.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Paris on March 11:—The attempt of the Prussian Press to make mischief between France and England meets with conspicuous failure. Most of the leading Paris journals take no notice whatever of the vagaries of their Berlin contemporaries. The 'Debats' however contains this evening an important leading article by M. Alcide Ebray in which the German semi-official Press manœuvres to take advantage of the present situation in order to compromise the rapprochement' between France and England are exposed with direct reference to the recent articles of the Post. This writer points out the fact that certain journals enjoying little authority here have nevertheless been a godsend to the German writers. Summing up his opinion of the significance of these isolated attacks in the French Press against a good understanding between France and England as well as of those few chimerical spirits" who would substitute for the Franco-Russian alliance a sort of liberal international union opposed to the so-called reactionary Powers, M. Alcide Ebray says:—

"We who see close at hand the representatives of this later policy and who can almost count them know that their propaganda is in no way a danger for the Franco-Russian alliance, . . . and the best proof of the inanity of the theory that the Anglo-French rapprochement is incompatible with the Franco Russian alliance is that M. Delcasse, who is the author of the policy of the rapprochement, has at the same time pursued a course tending to strengthen and develop the Franco-Russian alliance in view of fresh necessities."

The leading Paris journals are well satisfied with the Anglo-French 'rapprochement.' The comments of the Nationalist Press as was seen from the article in the 'Republique Francaise," of which an extract was published in the "Times" last week, and the frequent favourable references to the same subject in such a widely read organ as the "Gaulois" speak for themselves. It may, in fact, be said that the large majority of Frenchmen now regard the good understanding between their own country and England as a valuable addition to their alliance with Russia.

Paris, March 16 ("Reuter").—In regard to the various statements which have been published concerning a new Anglo-French treaty, it is affirmed in well informed quarters that the negotiations which have so long been proceeding between the French and British Governments are virtually concluded, a good understanding having been arrived at with respect to all the questions of long standing, colonial and other, that have been pending between the two nations. There are points of detail to be settled and questions of form to be determined so that the signature of the agreement or agreements, as the case may be, may not be possible for some days to come. All questions of principle are settled.

In one of its Specials the "James's Gazette" says:—

The principal questions concern Newfoundland, Morocco, and Siam, For many years the Newfoundland Shore Question has been a serious menace to the good relations of France and England. France claims rights which this country disputes, and all attempts to come to an arrangement have hitherto failed. With the better feeling, however, which now exists between the peoples themselves the Governments have resumed consideration of the question more hopeful of finding a way out of the difficulty. It is suggested that a settlement may be arrived at by Great Britain making a concession to France in some other part of the world, and in this connection West Africa is mentioned. Certain matters affecting the New Hebrides and New Caledonia are also, it is understood being discussed by the representatives of the two Governments. Australia is desirous of seeing the convict character of New Caledonia which is near to her shores done away with and has suggested to the British Government the advisability of entering into negotiations with the French Government on the subject.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

Rome, March 14 (Reuter).—In the Chamber to day the Minister for Foreign Affairs replied to interpellations from Signori Chiesi, Santini, and De Andreis concerning the relations between Great Britain and Italy in respect to the war in Somaliland. Signor Tittoni said that he had on a previous occasion exonerated the Government from the accusations of not having co-operated with Great Britain against the Mullah. Now, he was able to demonstrate to Signor Chiesi by sound arguments that Italy's behaviour towards the United Kingdom was not too submissive. He proceeded to show that the co-operation with Great Britain was the consequence of obligations arising from treaties and from the duties of a civilised nation He added that they must be the friends of the British in Africa if they wanted to have the British for friends in Europe. The Government was receiving precise and continual information about the Somaliland campaign, and it had reason to believe that it would shortly be terminated advantageously.

PASSENGERS S. S. NIPPON.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyds s s Nippon, to-day from Victoria dock berth No. 2, The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 2 at 11 a. m. Deck passengers should be at the new disinfecting station with all their kit and luggage at 8 a.m. sharp:—Revd Fr Clemens, Revd F Eliseus, Mr S Hassan Bin Alli, Mr C G Muscat, Mrs Martineau, Nurse, 2 children and infant, Miss Warburtan, and Major and Mrs Warren.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA COUNCIL BILLS AND TRANSFERS.

In the House of Commons on Friday March 11. Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the excess amount, up to date, drawn for home charges from India by Council Bills and Transfers, above the £17,619,300 as entered under that head in the Indian Government's Budget last March, and in what way is that excess being utilised or applied here, and will these excess drawings be treated in the Indian Budget, now nearly due, by way of deductions from the home charges remittances in the ensuing year.

Mr. Brodrick: The sales of Council Bills and Transfers in 1903-1904 have so far realised £22,000,000 Owing to the excess of this amount over the Budget Estimate it has been found possible (1) to invest in country on behalf of the Gold Reserve Fund this £2,200,000 more than the amount remitted from India in gold for that purpose; (2) to avoid a considerable portion of the borrowing in England by the Secretary of State in Council and on his guarantee which was contemplated when the Budget was prepared; (3) to increase the cash balances of the India Office. The amount of the drawings in each year is regulated mainly by the requirements of trade and there is no intention of hampering trade by restricting the drawing in 1904-1905 to any particular figure on account of the large remittances of 1903-1904, but the possibility of a reduced trade demand in 1904-1905 is being borne in mind in connection with the preparation of the coming Budget.

ADEN PROTECTORATE.

Mr. Charles Hobhouse asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information to give regarding alleged disturbances in the Aden Protectorate.

Mr. Brodrick: There have been no disturbances in the Aden Protectorate, necessitating action on our part, since the measures taken in November last, which were reported in the newspapers at the time, to put an end to the interference by the Kotaibi with the communications between Aden and Dthali.

INDIAN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what is the total number of male children of a school-going age in the Presidency of Madras, and how many of such children are now receiving education; also whether he is aware that, notwithstanding the fact that grants in aid were paid in full there were 21,551 fewer boys receiving instruction in lower primary schools in the Madras Presidency in the year 1902-1903 than was the case in the year 1892-1893 and whether he will urge the Government of Madras to take the necessary steps with a view to largely increase the number of primary vernacular schools with duly qualified teachers: whether he is aware that 56·4 per cent. of the teachers are persons not qualified under existing rules; and if so, will he cause such teachers to be replaced by others possessing the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Brodrick: According to the latest report received, the total number of male children of a school-going age in the Madras Presidency is 2,826,295, of whom 565,217, or 20 per cent., were under instruction in public primary schools, 112,046 boys are returned as attending indigenous and private primary schools, making a total of 677,263. in the primary stage of instruction or 24 per cent. of the number of boys of school-going age. I find that in 1892-93 524,980 boys were receiving instruction in public primary schools (upper and lower), or in primary classes of secondary schools, which is not 21,551 more, but 33,237 less than the number under similar instruction in 1902-3: My honourable friend has apparently taken the figures for 'lower primary" schools exclusively, but I am not aware of any reason why "upper primary schools" should be excluded. The Government of India have frequently urged the extension of primary education, and are about to issue a general review of the state of education in India in which the point will again be strongly insisted on, In these circumstances I do not think it necessary to take any action in the matter. I am aware that the last education report for Madras shows 56·4 per cent. of the teachers, other than head masters, pandits, and special teachers, in primary schools as not fully qualified under the rules. This, however, does not mean that all of them were without qualifications. The substitution of fully certificated for less qualified teachers must be a gradual process, and the report shows that the proportion of teachers not fully complying with the requirements of the rules has fallen from 58·8 per cent. in 1901-1902 to 56·4 per cent in 1902-1903.

EXPORT OF INDIAN TEA INTO RUSSIA.

On Monday, March 14. Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India; Whether he will state the quantity and value of Indian and Ceylon tea exported into Russia in 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

Mr. Brodrick: The figures are as follows:

—	Direct Exports to Russia.		Re-Exports from the United Kingdom.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1901-02.	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
British India ...	1624580	35833	842374	30138	2466954	65971
Ceylon ...	9597459	211141	1680312	61161	11283771	272308
	11222039	246977	2528686	91302	13750725	338279
1902-03.						
British India ...	3[illegible]6783	100[illegible]51	288[illegible]445	94778	6851281	19[illegible]332
Ceylon ...	140[illegible]975	273695	36178	124791	[illegible]5051782	398489
	15371811	374249	6531252	219572	21906[illegible]63	593821

The figures showing exports from India are for years ending March 31, 1902, and March 31, 1903 respectively. The Ceylon and United Kingdom figures are for the calendar year 1901 and 1902 respectively their trade returns being made up for the calendar year.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF BIOLOGY AT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that on the profesship of biology at the Madras Presidency College becoming vacant, Mr K. R. Menon assistant professor of Bombay, was appointed to act in the place of Dr. Bourne, a speciallist in zoology, and has filled the position for two years; and whether seeing that the Madras Government now proposes to supersede Mr. Menon by a specialist in botany from England, he will take step to secure that Mr. Menon's qualifications and claims to the appointment shall be considered.

Mr. Brodrick: I will take care that Mr. Menon's claims to the post are fully considered, but I cannot promise that he will be appointed to it.

INDENTURED EAST INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE COLONIES.

Mr Grenfell asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he can give approximately the number of indentured East Indian immigrants in the Colonies, and where such labour is chiefly employed.

Mr. Lyttelton: The numbers according to the latest information available are:—Natal, 25,633; British Guiana 14,609; Mauritius, 10,083; Fiji, 8 225; Trinidad, 7,678; Jamaica 1 153, They are employed chiefly on sugar plantations, but also on cocoa plantations (in Trinidad) on fruit farms (Jamaica), and in coal mines (in Natal).

THE TRANSVAAL AND INDIAN COOLIES.

On Wednesday, March 16th, Sir Henry Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to an enclosure contained in Lord Milner's despatch of Jan. 25th 1904, page 15 [Cd. 1941], in which, in a quotation from the 'Times' of Natal, it is stated that it was at first hoped that the labour would be forthcoming from India but the foolish and obstinate attitude of the Indian Government has made that hope a vain one, and we have been forced back as a last resort upon the Chinaman, whether he can inform the House as to what was the attitude of the Indian Government which is described as foolish and obstinate; whether there has been any correspondence between the Secretary of State or the Indian Government with reference to the immigration of Indian coolies into the Transvaal Colony; and, if so, whether he will lay the same upon the table of the House

Mr. Brodrick: The extract from the Natal newspaper referred to in the question is entirely unjustified by the facts. The Government of India have never been invited to allow coolies to be recruited for labour in the mines of the Transvaal. Correspondence is proceeding with reference to the position of Indian subjects in the Transvaal, and the possibility of recruiting Indian coolies for work in that colony on Government railways, but it has not reached a point at which it could be laid before Parliament.

Sir H. Fowler: Am I to understand that no communication has passed between the two Governments with regard to the immigration of Indian coolies into the Transvaal for the purpose of working in the mines?

Mr. Brodrick: My answer was distinct on that point. No correspondence whatever, that I am aware of, has taken place between the two Governments with regard to the recruitment of Indian coolies for employment in the mines of the Transvaal.

COMPETITION IN INDIA.

Col. Nolan asked the Secretary of Sate for India If the late order issued by the Governor-General of India, which curtails competition, applies solely to natives of India and whether by this order competition is in any way reduced for those offices usually held by European; also if he can state in what departments the new order applies.

Mr. Brodrick: I understand that the orders issued by the Government of India refer only to appointments made in India, which are, generally speaking reserved for natives of that country. They do not apply to officers to which appointments are made after examination in England. In the case of the India Civil Service as the hon member is doubtless aware the procedure of appointment is regulated by statude (21 and 22 Vict., cap 106, section 32).

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Major Evans-Gordon asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has any official information regarding a Russian expedition to Persia to survey the means of communication between Teheran and Bushire from a standpoint of the transport of merchandise and, if so, whether he proposes to publish any papers on the sbject.

Earl Percy: We have no official information on the subject mentioned by the hon and gallant member.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON THE THIBETAN MISSION.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether allowances for the necessary equipment could be given to the military officers on the Thibetan Mission similar to those paid to the civilian members of the staff.

Mr. Brodrick: I am informed by the Government of India that the officers of the escort have received and will receive all the advantages allowed under the regulations. A special outfit allowance was granted, as an exceptional measure, to the small body of officers, both civil and military, who were originally attached to the Mission, but there is thought to be no sufficient reason for extending this concession to the much larger number of officers of the escort which was subsequently added.

THE NEW FIELD GUNS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. James Hope asked the Secretary of Sate for War: Whether he can state what proportion of the new field guns for the Army in India included in the Estimates of the present year will be manufactured in the Royal Arsenal, and what proportion will be contracted for by private firms.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: This matter is under consideration,

THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

On Thursday March 17, Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: Has an order been sent to the Government of India directing hostilities to be undertaken in Thibet: and if so was the order absolute or contingent on events, what was the date of such order, if any, and when will a copy thereof be laid upon the table of the House; has the consent of the Thibet Government now been asked for to the entry of a mission, with an armed escort and guns into Thibetan territory,

Mr Brodrick: No order directing hostilities to be undertaken in Thibet has been sent to the Government of India but Col Younghusband has been instructed to defend the mission should it be attacked. Having regard to the persistent failure of the Thibetan Government to negotiate, his Majesty's Government did not make the advance of the mission dependent on their consent,

Mr. Gibson Bowles: Then does my right hon. friend say that to send an armed expedition into that country is not a hostile act?

The Speaker: Order, order. That is a debateable matter of opinion.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

Capt. Norton asked why Sir Ian Hamilton, late quartermaster-general in England, had been appointed representative of the Indian army with the Japanese Army, seeing that he is not an Indian officer, and was the Indian Council, by whom he is paid, consulted with reference to his appointment.

Mr. Brodrick: Sir Ian Hamilton, besides being an officer of great ability and distinction, has long experience in India, where he satisfactorily held several Staff appointments. As he is already in Japan his services were immediately available, and the Indian Government and the Council of India, who were consulted, agreed to the selection. Two officers of the Indian Army will join him.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 11,

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt E J Morgan I M S B
Mr H F T Maguire B Cov
Mr J Price B
Mr G W S Cox B
Mr H P Tarleton B
Mr P J Mead Bo Cov
Mr H O Quin Bo Cov
Col W J B Bird Military Accounts Dept
Major P G Twining R E
Major E R B Stokes Roberts R E

Major P E Dixon R E
Capt A H D Riach R E
Capt R E E Kricknbeck 119 I
Lieut G O Wheeler 9 G R
Lieut I D Sale 87 P
Lieut R A Lloyd I M S
Lieut L H A Batchelor 61 P
Second Lieut C G V M Wardell 21 P

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C W Bolton C S I B Cov 7 mo furl
Mr A E Potter B 5 mo furl
Mr I D La Touche B furl to June 22 1904
Mr N Son B 12 mo furl
Mr E J S White M 1 mo M C
Lieut Col F Campbell D S O 40 1 4 mo 9 days
Major C B Templer 19 L 6 mo M C

Capt J T March 9 Hodson's Horse 3 mo M C
Lieut D'A M Fraser 75 I 3 mo M C
Lieut T Mathew 1 A 6 mo M C
Lieut W H Bingham 69 P to await result of Russian examination
Engineer W O Kerr R I M 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col C A R Browne B
Lieut Col T F B Renny Tailyour B
Capt F A L Hammond I M S B
Mr B Foley B Cov
Mr L White King C S I B Cov
Mr T D La Touche B
Mr H F Palin B
Mr M C C Bonig B

Mr E J S White M
Col S Grant R E
Lieut-Col C F Grantham 33 L Cav
Major H E Bolleau 5 C
Major H F Whitchurch V C I M S
Major W A Thomson 31 L
Lieut R E T Hogg 38 C I H
Second Lieut S Ussher Unattached List.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY LTD.

The report of the Directors the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, to be submitted to a meeting of the shareholders on the 11th instant states:—

In submitting their report and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1903, your Directors regret that the state of the mill industry in Bombay is still far from satisfactory. During the latter part of the year, prices of cotton which had ruled high during its earlier months, rose very considerably owing to the manipulation of American speculators and when the year closed the cost of cotton was much above the price obtainable for yarn. In spite of these adverse circumstances your directors are pleased to inform you that your Mill has worked at a profit during the year. The year's earning has resulted in a profit of Rs. 213,903-4-11 which after deducting the agents' commission leaves Rs. 1,92,513-4-11, for disposal. Your directors are of opinion that a dividend of 5 per cent. should be paid and the remainder placed to reserve fund for description, &c. and they therefore recommend the following distribution:—dividend at 5 per cent. per annum free of income tax. Rs. 69,300, reserve fund for depreciation of machinery Rs. 1,20,000, bonus to mill staff Rs 2,000 carried forward to nex year's account Rs. 1,213-4-11. total Rs. 1,92,513-4-11. Your directors are pleased to inform you that the production of your mills has been sold to the end of June at prices which leave a fair margin. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram who retires by rotation from the Board of directors offers himself for re-election. Your mill and stock of cotton, yarn, &c. have been insured against fire for Rs. 14,16,000 and your machinery for £105,660.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1903-04. is as follows:—The area under wheat was estimated last November at 791,992 acres, and it was stated that if the winter rains fell before the middle of January sowings would be considerably increased. Favourable rain fell in the last week of December and the first fortnight of January with result that the estimate made that the end of January last shows 893,094 acres—an increase of over 100,000 acres. The increase is mainly in unirrigated sowings on unirrigated land, and is distributed over all the districts except Bannu. The prospect of the crop is so far good on irrigated and fair on unirrigated lands but more rain is now required to bring the crop to maturity.

MEDICAL OPINIONS ON DEAFNESS.

A medical discussion of great interest to deaf people is given in the last issue of the

REVIEW OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES.

Anyone whose hearing is failing should send for a free copy, for though published in London, England, copies can be obtained by sending name and Adress to "Review" care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

SEA FIGHT.

THE TORPEDO BOAT ENGAGEMENT OFF PORT ARTHUR.

COMMANDER'S THRILLING STORY.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

THE news of foremost importance relates to the engagement off Port Arthur on March 10, and the subsequent bombardment of the fort. So far it is the biggest affair in the war. For the first time the Russian took the offensive, and although they fought bravely their torpedo-boats were no match for the Japanese, and defeat was inevitable. The bombardment of the town did terrible execution.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S GRAPHIC STORY.

The Japanese Legation has issued the following official copy of Admiral Togo's report regarding the fighting at Port Arthur:—

"An attack on Port Arthur took place on March 10, as previously planned.

"Our destroyers were formed into two separate flotillas. Both of them reached the outside of the harbour at midnight of the 9th inst., and reconnoitred, that no enemy was seen.

"At dawn the second flotilla laid special mechanical mines in many places, and succeeded in the task, notwithstanding the intermittent fire from the enemy's forts.

"At 4-30 a.m. the first flotilla encountered six Russian destroyers at the South of Laoteshan, and a hot action took place for twenty minutes.

"In its course, three of our destroyers, Asashiwo, Kasumi, and Akatsuki, fought very closely against the enemy's destroyers, almost touching each other, and delivered a violent fire. The enemy's destroyers were severely injured either being damaged in engines or suffering from the outbreak of fire and fled away in great confusion.

"Our ships also sustained some damage. Casualties on our side are seven petty officers killed and nine men wounded. The Akatsuki's auxiliary steam-pipe was destroyed, but all the destroyers of the first flotilla have no difficulty for further fighting or navigation.

"The second flotilla, when it was leaving the outside of the harbour at 7 a. m. found two Russian destroyers just coming back into the harbour, and attacked them, intercepting their return course. One of the two escaped, but the other, namely, the Steregushtchi was destroyed and captured by our destroyer Sazanami, which tried to tow it back. However the leakage was great and the sea very rough, and the towing rope was broken. Therefore, after the prisoners, four in all, were taken up, the captured ship was left and she sunk at 10. 10 a. m.

The damage to the second flotilla is insignificant. The casualties are two men killed, and one officer and three men wounded.

Although the Novik and the Bayan came out from the harbour towards the second flotilla, they soon retired into the harbour upon seeing that our cruisers were approaching.

As to the movements of our main squadron and the cruiser squadron, they arrived off Port Arthur at 8 a. m. The cruiser squadron at once proceeded towards the front of the mouth of the harbour, and supported our destroyer flotilla, as above stated.

The main squadron also approached Laoteshan, and from 10 a. m. until 1-40 p. m., made an indirect bombardment of the harbour. The enemy's forts intermittently returned the fire, but no damage was inflicted upon our ships.

A detached squadron of cruisers went to Dalny, and destroyed the enemy's buildings on the Saushan Islands.

The Takasago and Chihaya scouted the western coast of the entrance of Port Arthur, but no enemy was seen.

A Russian destroyer, which had been sunk in Pigeon Bay in the last battle, is found to be the Vnushitelinuy, of which now the upper part of its masts and funnels are seen on the surface.

All our ships discontinued the battle at 2 p. m., and retired."

VICEROY'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The following telegram to the Czar has been received in St. Petersburg from Admiral Alexeieff, dated Mukden, March 11, 1904:—

"The commander of the fleet, Vice-Admiral Makharoff, announces from Port Arthur, under yesterday's date that six torpedo boats left Port Arthur on Wednesday night under the command of Captain Matouseevitch.

"They encountered the torpedo-boats of the enemy which were followed by some of the cruisers. There was a hot struggle. The torpedo-boat Viarmy, commanded by Lieutenant Kartzoff, sank with a Whitehead torpedo one of the enemy's torpedo-boats.

"Before returning to the harbour the torpedo-boat Steregoustchiji, commanded by Lieutenant Sergufieff, was hit and the engines were disabled. The vessel commenced to sink.

"At eight o'clock in the morning five torpedo-boats re-entered the harbour.

"When the position became critical the Steregoustchiji transferred her flag to the Novik. Five of the enemy's cruisers were near the torpedo-boat, and the squadron of battleships were approaching.

"An attempt was made to run her ashore, but she sank. Part of the crew were saved, and are prisoners on board the Japanese vessels which took part in the night attack.

"One officer was seriously wounded and three slightly wounded. Two seamen were killed and eighteen wounded.

At nine o'clock fourteen of the enemy's vessels combined commenced the bombardment of the forts and the squadron at long range. The firing lasted until one o'clock in the afternoon.

It is estimated that the enemy's ships fired 154 shells. The damage to our vessels is insignificant, and they are ready for further fighting.

Our losses were one officer slightly wounded, one seaman killed, and four wounded.

The nightly use of our searchlights has been successful, and the fire of the various batteries several time repulsed the enemy's torpedo-boats by day.

On all the warships the crews maintained a remarkable calmness. Between decks duty was carried on notwithstanding the projectiles which were falling among the ships, covering them with debris.

The bombardment being at such a distance is believed to have had no result. A report has been made that the cruiser Takasago was observed to have suffered great damage, but examination of the details was rendered impossible by the distance.

It has been ascertained that the enemy's projectiles were fired from a distance of twelve versts.

ALMOST HAND-TO-HAND.

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE NAVAL BATTLE.

Tokio, Tuesday.

The report that the gallant engineer Minamisawa, who distinguished himself during the recent bombardment of Port Arthur, had since succumbed, is unfounded.

A transport arrived yesterday at Sasebo from Port Arthur having on board the bodies of nine Japanese killed in the engagement and ten sailors who were wounded.

From the accounts given by the survivors it would seem that the destroyers on both sides were in closer contact them indicated in Admiral Togo's despatch.

In one case a Japanese bluejacket jumped from his craft on board the Steregoutschky. He found the Russian captain just coming out from his cabin. He cut him across the head with his cutless, and he fell to the deck. When he again attempted to rise to continue the fight, the Japanese bluejacket kicked him overboard.

The survivors say that the Steregoutchky and another destroyer were surrounded in the fighting by four Japanese destroyers, who kept up a continuous fire upon them.

The Russians fought with the utmost bravery. The captains sought to make a running fight of it, and whilst working their guns to break their way through the Japanese cordon and reach the safety of the harbour. One of the boats succeeded, but all the efforts made by those on board the Steregoutschky were in vain.

The ship became hopelessly damaged, and was then at the mercy of the Japanese. When the vessel was on the point of foundering the remains of twenty Russian sailors were counted on the deck of the sinking ship.

The Russian ships in the fighting were so close to those of the Japanese that every movement was observable even on board the cruisers. The ship seemed to be crowded with men as closely packed as bees in a hive.

EPOCH MAKING TACTICS.

Tokio, Monday.

I learn that during the bombardment of Port Arthur last Thursday the Japanese battleships threw into the forts and towns no fewer than 120 twelve-inch shells. Six battleship took part in the bombardment. They fired in turn with great deliberation, making splendid practice, and maintaining the range from beginning to end of the fight.

The repeated naval victories have greatly stirred the blood of the Japanese. These Far Eastern islanders have the breath of battle in their nostrils, and areifull of fiery patriotic ardour,

The leading newspapers pay the highest tribute to the courage and devotion of the men of the navy, and congratulate them upon having shown the world fighting tactics which may prove to be epoch-making.

There is no slackening in the determination to prosecute the war to the end without cessation of labour

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S TACTICS.

REPEATED SORTIES FROM PORT ARTHUR.

PARIS, Wednesday,

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the "Echo de Paris" says:—"The junction of the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons is considered improbable, It is observed here that the Japanese are in a state of uncertainty as to the position of the Vladivostok squadron. This uncertainty paralyses the commerce of Japan and of the fishermen of the island of Sakhalin from whom Japan usually obtains supplies. The Russians accordingly think that it would not be to their advantage to unite their two squadrons.

"What gave rise to the report that such a union was intended was the repeated sorties made by the Port Arthur squadron, acting under the orders of Admiral Makaroff. The Russian warships went out, again on Monday. Admiral Makaroff wishes by this means to test the fighting strength and the manoeuvring qualities of the ships under his command, as well as the ability and intelligence of the officers,

"General Kuropatkin will arrive at Liao-yang on the 28th inst. In high quarters the Military position is considered very favourable for Russia. The Japanese attempt nothing serious, and the number of troops they have landed has been greatly exaggerated."

The "Eclair" publishes the following despatch dated from St. Peterburg very early this morning:—"In a telegram which has just arrived General Zilinsky, Admiral Aleixieff's Chief of Staff, declares that the most perfect tranquillity prevails at Port Arthur, while no incident is reported from the Korean frontier."

The correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" at St. Petersburg corrects the words attributed by him to General Kuropatkin on Saturday: "I think I shall have done with Japan by the end of July." What the General really said, he now states, was: "I do not know whether any important action will take place before the end of July, but I hope to have finished before the end of the year, and to leave the field free for the plenipotentiaries, whose business it will be to draw up the conditions of peace."

A representative of the "Echo de Paris" has had an interview with M. De. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, who again declared that the Russians had never believed that there would be war, and that they had had no reason to anticipate the opening of hostilities. He gave it as his opinion that the war would be an excellent thing for Russia, since the large influx of soldiers and officials would make Eastern Siberia more Russian than it had ever been before.

"There must now," added M. De Nelidoff, "be from 200,000 to 250,000 men there, but I do not believe that operations will be begun until 200,000 more are concentrated in the country. No decisive action will be taken for three, perhaps four, months. By that time Eastern Siberia will have become completely Russian. There is, of course, China, who might annoy us by means of the troops of General Ma and General Yuan-shi-kai, and the brigand bands. We have sent strong protests to the Chinese Court and the Empress has promised to observe the strictest neutrality. The Peaking Government must not be allowed to be influenced by the Tunguses, by the almost independent troops, or by the Chinese Generals.

BRAVE MIDDY SAVES HIS SHIP.

It is reported that a torpepo-boat destroyer in the Port Arthur engagement last Thursday was saved by the reckless daring of a young midshipman named Palovsky, who, at the risk of his life (says the Express Niu-chwang correspondent) sprang from his post to the steering wheel, at which the steerman had been shot, and skilfully piloted the vessel away from four Japanese destroyers towards which it was rapidly drifting. The electric steering gear had been disabled.

Bullets whistled past the daring youth, but he escaped scot free Many of the crew had been killed and but for the prompt action of the middy the destroyer would inevitably have shared the fate of the Stereguschtchni.

TERRIBLE HAVOC AT PORT ARTHUR.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED BY SHELLS.

The following telegram has been received from Port Arthur, dated the 11th inst.:—

In the bombardment on the 10th inst. the new town sustained the greatest damage.

A shell burst eight yards from the house of a lawyer, named Sidorski. The wife of Colonel Baron Frank, who was in the house at the time was struck of a number of fragments of the shell and her daughter, who was also present, had her head blown of. M. Sidorski was killed on the spot, and a young lady named Waleritsch was so badly injured that she succumbed in the hospital to which she was removed.

In addition to these, a Chinaman was killed, and a workman and several Chinese wounded. Two truks in the railway station were damaged.

General Stoessel and his staff, who were on the battery were sprinkled with splinters of shell, but were not injured. On Golden Hill Lieutenant Wachtin sustained bruises and a soldier was wounded. On Electric Cliff in the new town, two sentries of the 27th Regiment were also wounded.

A Japanese ironclad struck by the Russian shot could be seen drawing slowly out of range.

The bombardment was terribly servere. It was a quarter to one when the thunder of the guns ceased.

To-day all is quiet.

JAPANESE CRUISER DAMAGED.

PORT ARTHUR, Monday.

During the last day or two the passengers on board the mail steamer Argun, which was seized by the Japanese on February 7th, have reached Dalny. They bear witness to the serious damage which was sustained by the Japanese cruiser Azuma in the fight at Chemulpo between the Varyag and Koreitz and the Japanese fleet.

COAST MINED.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF'S REMARKABLE DEFENCES.

The Berlin correspondent of the experss says that the Russian Ambassador there has communicated to the German Foreign Office a formal Note from his Government announcing that Admiral Makaroff has laid a complete system of submarine mines all round the coast of the peninsula upon which Port Arthur is situated.

The mines extend seawards for a distance of three miles. Ships sailing under neutral flags, the Note continues, must henceforth hoist the national flag at a distance of five miles from land, and communicate their destination to the Russians by signals. They will then be taken into port by Russian pilots.

Russia repudiates all responsibility for the safety of foreign ships which approach within five miles of the coast without taking the required precautions.

DESPATCH BOAT CAPTURED.

SEAMAN'S ADVENTURES AMONG THE RUSSIANS.

One of the seamen of the "Express" despatch boat, which left Chefoo a month ago for Port Arthur, has made an adventurous round by land, having passed through the Russian forces and got on the Chinese Imperial Railway at Niu-chwang, and travelled on by the eastern shore.

The Chefoo correspondent of the "Express" says the seaman states that the despatch-boat when nearing the mouth of the harbour of Port Arthur, was stopped by a Russian gunboat, and all on board were made prisoners. They were taken into the harbour and landed at a quay underneath a fort which they were not allowed to enter, but were sent on into the Chinese town to shift for themselves.

He was free to come and go in the town. He was present at more than one bombardment, when the utmost confusion prevailed; the Chinese crowded the streets in wild alarm, and much injury was done to houses, although few people were killed. One consuming terror was that of starvation. Food was growing more and more scarce, and the commonest necessaries difficult to obtain. A sullen, downcast spirit pervaded the garrison. This was due to frequent attacks and the uncertainty of the future,

A GALLANT CAPTURE.

POWDER RUNS SHORT AT PORT ARTHUR.

KOBE, Wednesday.

The capture of the Russian destroyer Stenegusch-chni was a most gallant affair, as, indeed, previous reports have already shown.

After the bluejacket whose exploit has been described had boarded the doomed vessel and slain the commander, the majority of the Sazanami's crew followed and immediately hauled down the Russian flag and hoisted the Japanese.

Then a hawser was attached to the Stereguschtchini, and she was taken in tow, but the water poured in by the holes made by Japanese shot, and the vessel listed so heavily that the towing-rope broke. This made her abandonment compulsory.

The firing of the sorts in the engagement indicated that the Russian ammunition was almost exhausted. It is believed that most of it was used in repelling the Japanese attack of February 24 when the attempt was made to block the entrance to the harbour.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for, The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY MARCH 12.

Acting Sub-Lieut J B Haly has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet; Fleet Surg. L H Kellett M D M A has been promoted to the rank of deputy inspector general of hospitals and fleets in his Majesty's fleet; Artificer Eng. J H Apps has been promoted to the rank of chief artificer engineer in his Majesty's fleet; Clerk E G Leyshon has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

WAR OFFICE MARCH 15.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut J T North to be lieutenant, vice L C F Oppenheim, promoted.

9th Lancers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col M O Little on completion of his period of service in command is placed on half-pay Major the Hon C H C Willoughby to be lieutenant-colonl vice Brevet Col M O Little; Capt E R Gordon to be Major; vice the Hon Ms.C H Willoughby; Major and Brevet Lieut Col S W Follett retires on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major D G M Campbell to be major vice Brevet Lieut Col S W Follett.

17th Lancers—Capt and Brevet Major W A Tilney to be major vice B P Portal D S O promoted; Lieut E G Thompson to be captain to complete establishment dated Oct 3 1903 but not to carry pay and allowances prior to Oct 30, 1903.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal horse and royal field art.—Major A M Kennard, D S O retires on retired pay. The undermentioned captains are seconded: Brevet Major W E Edwards, for service in the Army Ordnance Dept., P E Lewis, for service on the staff. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded: J Goulie for service with the Indian Army; H W Paxton, for service in the Army Ordnance Dept. Second Lieut. A C Smith resigns his commission.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned majors retire on retired pay:—G H Milward, J D Anderson. Capt. J S Gooch to be major, vice M F Fegen, promoted. The undermentioned captains are seconded: H N L Beynon for service on the staff, A C Pitman, for service as an adjutant of Militia art G H Richard for service as an adjutant Volunteer Art R B Fife for service on the staff G Badham-Thornhill while studying the Japanese language W M Ogg for service on the staff The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains H D L Walters, vice A C Pitman H M Vandeleur, vice P L Spicer appointed instructor in gunnery. Brevet Major S Q C Townsend, to complete establishment The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut H F MacKenzie is antedated to Jan 8, 1904. vice H L N Beynon. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R F Lock, adjutant and instructor in gunnery, J A D Langhorne, vice R B Crofton seconded, H S K Snowdon, on the Seconded List, A V Langton, vice C De Sausmarez D S O, seconded, F E Andrewes, vice P Y Redfern retired. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded:—G N Hill, for service with the Native Mountain Art. India. G H Betton Foster, while studying the Japanese language. Supernumerary Lieut R H R Benson to be lieutenant, vice F E Andrewes promoted. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—W A Erskine, vice G N Hill seconded, H J Humphreys, vice W V D Mathews promoted, A J de Carrara Rivers, vice C J K. Pollard promoted, H B L G Gunn, vice R F Lock, appointed adjutant, N C S Simson, vice A V Langton, promoted. The undermentioned captains to be instructors in gunnery:—P L Spicer, vice Capt H M Vandeleur, who has vacated that appointment, F M Thrupp, to complete establishment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col T Digby, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half-pay; Brevet Col M C Barton D S O on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant colonel is placed on half pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Capt W C H Bunbury from the Indian Army to be Captain supernumerary to establishment vice A G Stuart who exchanges.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Lieut J D Norton to be captain in succession to Major A D Geddes who holds a staff appointment Second Lieut R G Maxwell resigns his commission.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Gentleman Cadet H R Williams from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Capt F W Towsey to be major vice Brevet Lieut Col H E Watts promoted.

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut S H L Galbrasth to be Captain in succession to Major R O Kellett who hold a staff appointment. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenant is antedated as follows:—R B S Dunlop to Dec 9 1903 vice S H L Galbraith promoted F Call to Dec 9 1903 vice R B S Dunlop seconded for service with the Indian Army A R G Gordon to Jan 2 1904 vice J G Lawrence seconded,

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut M J Hamilton to be captain, vice R C Dunn, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill health.

The Cheshire Regt—Major E J Lamb retires on retired pay Capt R Clifford to be major, vice E J Lamb Supernumerary Capt D C Boger to be captain vice W R Clifford.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt H A Leverson retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509, Royal Warrant Oct 25, 1900.

The East Surrey Regt—Lieut E St G Anson to be captain vice C P Porch appointed adjutant.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Second Lieut H Gardiner to be lieutenant vice R C Carter, promoted.

The Hampshire Regt—Capt N W Barlow is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers, Second Lieut G G Heywood to be lieutenant vice C H Bowden Smith killed in action.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Capt D'Orville B Dawson is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Major G A Faulder retires on retired pay. Lieut A W Colley is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Supernumerary Lieut H L Helme to be lieutenant vice A W Colley.

Princess Charlotte of Wale's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Major J H W Sovthey retires on retired pay, Capt C Moore to be major vice J H W Southey.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment,)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—G H Shaw, vice R J T Hildyard, promoted, B Johnstone, vice G H Shaw, seconded for service with the Indian Army, M J Dinviddy, vice R M G Tulloch, promoted, A S Hewitt, vice L H Hickson, seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment.)—Supernumerary Captain Lt S Denham to be captain, vice J W L Elgee, promoted, The undermentioned lieutenants to be captain:—D O C Newton, vice R J Ross, promoted; H E L Glass, vice D O C Newton, seconded for service on the Staff.

The Manchester Regiment.—Captain T Gellibrand to be adjutant, vice R S Weston who has vacated that appointment on promotion,

The Highland Light Infantry.—Captain F M Sandys-Lumsdaine to be major, vice the Hon H J Anson, deceased, Supernumerary Captain A N E Browne to be captain, vice F M Sandys-Lumsdaine Qrmr-Sergt J E Taylor to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut J T Johnson, deceased.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Captain J H Thresher is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer. Supernumerary Capt the Hon H Dawnay to be captain, vice J H Thresher.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Brevet Col. H G Rice, C B is placed on retired pay.

STAFF.

Col. (temporary Brig-Gen.) E M S Carbbe, C B from chief staff officer Fourth Army Corps, to be chief staff officer First Army Corps, retaining his present grading and the temporary rank of brigadier-general vice Col. the Hon. Sir F W Stopford, K C M G, C B, appointed director of military training; Lieut Col and Brevet Col the Hon A H Henniker Major C B from half-pay, to be a brigadier general on the staff officer Fourth Army Corps, with the substantive rank of colonel in the Army and the temporary rank of brigadier general while so employed, vice Col (temporary Brig Gen) E M S Crabbe, C B transfered to the First Army Corps; Major and Brevet Lieut Col A Hamilton Gordon, from Royal Art and deputy assistant quartermaster general First Army Corps, to be an assistant quartermaster general at Headquarters, with the brevet rank of colonel in the Army, vice Col P H N Lake, C B, appointed chief Staff officer Second Army Corps.

STAFF COLLEGE.

Capt. A H Marindin, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), from an instructor to be a Staff captain.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt and Brevet Major W E Edwards R A to be secretary to the Explosives Committee.

BREVET.

Lieut Col H C C D Simpson C M G Royal Garrison Art to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

General N Stevenson is placed on retired pay, Col (Brig Gen.) R Purdy commanding Royal Art Punjab is placed on retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Honorary Lieut H R Adams late Imperial Yeomanry to be lieutenant. The notification regarding the resignation of Lieut A E Hasserick which appeared in the "Gazette" of Feb 23 1904 is cancelled.

War Office, "Pall Mall," 18th March, 1904.

1st Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant W Fitz G. Levin resigns his Commission, Dated 19th March, 1904.

16th Lancers Lieutenant George E Bellville to be Captain to complete establishment. Dated 27th February, 1904.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Fergus E Adams to be Lieutenant vice G E Belldill. Dated 27th February, 1904.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Second Lieutenant H J H Pakenham resigns his Commission. Dated 19th March 1904.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieutenant the Honourable Walter A Trefusis is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 18th February, 1904

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Colonel Thomas C O Powlett, on completion of his period of service in command of the 48th Regimental District (The Northamptonshire Regiment), is placed on half-pay. Dated 17th March, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 3rd February, 1904:—

A A C Fitz Clarence, vice H E Allen resigned W A J Bowden Smith, vice A A C Fitz Clarence, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Cyril H Elges resigns his Commission. Dated 19th March, 1904.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Francis C L Logan, from The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be Major to complete establishment, Dated 19th March 1904.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Quartermaster and Honorary Captain C J Eary retires on retired pay. Dated 19th March, 1904.

The Welsh Regiment Major Ronald B Coke retires on retired pay. Dated 19th March, 1904.

Captain Charles H Young to be Major vice R B Coke. Dated 19th March 1904.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders Lieutenant Sydney. A. Innes to be Captain in succession to Major W. MacL Campbell who holds a staff appointment. Dated 12th December, 1903.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry Supernumerary Captain Keith R Hamilton D S O to be Captain vice Brevet Major F J Henley resigned. Dated 19th March, 1904.

The Essex Regiment Second Lieutenant F A Hamilton to be Lieutenant, to comple establishment Dated 27th February 1904.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment Captain and Brevet Major Frederick B Maurice is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 10th February, 1904.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Guy F Luther to be Lieutenant to complete establishment. Dated 10th February, 1904.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Seconded Lieutenant Sir F V L Robinson Bart to be Lieutenant vice G. C. Oldham, cashiered. Dated 15th January, 1904.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment Major Anthony W Martyn retires on retired pay. Dated 19th March, 1904.

Captain Francis H Hotham to be Major vice A W Martyn. Dated 19th March, 1904.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert C A B Bewicke Copley C B on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on half-pay. Dated 18th March, 1904.

Major Charles J Markham to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Brevet Colonel R C A B Bewiche Copley C B. Dated 18th March, 1904.

The Manchester Regiment Second Lieutenant W J Clark to be Lieutenant to complete establishment. Dated 23rd January, 1904.

The Highland Light Infantry Quartermaster and Honorary Major W Bissett is placed on retired pay. Dated 18th March, 1904.

The notification regarding the appointment of Quartermaster and Honorary Major A McRae, which appeared in the Gazette of 2nd February 1904, is cancelled.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders Quartermaster Sergeant David Macdonald to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Honorary Major J Emslie, Dated 19th March 1904.

The Royal Irish Rifles. Second Lieutenant W Eastwood to be Lieutenant vice R W M Stevens promoted. Dated 2nd January 1904.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Lieutenant Charles N Macdonald resigns his Commission, Dated 19th March 1904.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis G G Cuningham to be Lieutenant vice C N MacDonald Dated 19th March 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major A McRae retiers on retired pay. Dated 19th March 1904.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) Lieutenant Gerals F Boyd D S O from the East Yorkshire Regiment to be Captain to complete establishment, Dated 19th March 1904.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own Lieutenant Reginald C Graham resigns his Commission, Dated 19th March 1904,

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G T Trewman, M B, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 17th March, 1904.

STAFF.

Major-General A S Wynne, C B, from Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, to be a Major General on the Staff, to command the 10th Division and 19th Brigade, IVth Army Corps, vice Major General H C O Plumer C B appointed Quartermaster General to the Forces (3rd Military Member of the Army Council). Dated 12th March, 1904.

Major General Sir B M Hamilton, K C B from commanding 5th Brigade to be a Major General on the Staff, to command the 2nd Divisions and 3rd Brigade, 1st Army Corps, vice Major General C W H Douglas, appointed Adjutant General to the Forces (2nd Military Member of the Army Council). Dated 1st March, 1904.

Colonel R A P Clements, D S O Aide-de Camp to the King, from half pay, to be a second class District Commander in India, and is granted the rank of Major-General in the Army. Dated 1st February 04. Colonel F J W Eustace, C B from Commandant, School for Horse and Field Artillery, School of Gunnery, to be a Major-General on the Staff, to Command the Royal Artillery, 1st Army Corps, with the rank of Major-General in the Army vice Major-General Sir G H Marshall, K C B whose tenure of that appointme. has expired Dated 5th March, 1904.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel G P Bourcicault, from the Army Service Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff and Director of Supplies and Transport in South Africa, and is granted the substansive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 2nd February, 1904.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Captain P E Lewis Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, vice Major F H Young Royal Artillery who has vacated that appointment Dated 8th March 1904.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H W Paxton Royal Field Artillery to be an Ordnance Officer 4th Class to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 4th March 1904.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert C Money C B Royal Marine Light Infantry to be Colonel Dated 10th February 1904.

Lieutenant Colonel L G Drummond Scots Guards to be Colonel as notified in the Gazette of 25th June 1902 Dated 8th March 1904.

MEMORANCAD,

The undermentioned Major Generals are placed on retired pay Dated 19th March 1905:—Sir R T Thynne, K C B Sir Sir H Trotter G C V O G U P Prior Sir W F Gatacre K C B D S O and J E Boyes C B.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 2ND APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a rise in Central India and at Bellary, Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Malegaon and Deesa and slight changes elsewhere. The barometer is below normal in almost all districts, the deficiency ranging from ·04 to ·07 of an inch over Gujarat.

Winds are cyclonic over Lower Sind and Gujarat while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum, Poona and Jamnagar.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in defect at Veraval, Hyderabad and Coimbatore, and 5° to 12° in excess in Sind and at Deesa and Bhavnagar; the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Ajmere, Deesa, Indore, Saugor and Akola and 5° to 11° in defect at Goa, Calicut and Bellary. The maximum varied from 109° at Deesa to 83° at Dwarka and the minimum from 58° at Lahore to 79° at Akola and Cuddapah.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Moderate heavy rain amounting to about an inch and three quarters fell at Belgaum and Goa, and light to moderate showers at Bellary, Bangalore Negapatam, Colombo, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Poona and Malegaon.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over Gujarat, where wetaher will remain cloudy, squally and unsettled. Along the West Coast also the weather is cloudy and slightly unsettled. Local dust or thunder storms are likely over the Deccan, Gujarat and on the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE system which is being worked out by the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces in making advances of good seed to cultivators which is returned by them with interest at harvest time, is officially believed to be capable of boundless expansion by private enterprise if the initiation so started takes root in the Provinces.

THE MAIL'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

HOME.

Election.—Mr. L. V. Harcourt (L.) has been elected without opposition for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed a judgment given against the Manchester Ship Canal Company.—Mr. Justice Bigham has rejected a claim for £4,000 against the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, the insurer having committed suicide.—A verdict for £1,000 damages has been obtained by Dr. Dakhyl, aural specialist against the proprietor of "Truth" for describing him as "a quack of the rankest species."—Mr. Justice Bigham has fixed the damages in a case brought by colliery owners against the South Wales Miners' Federation.—A slander suit brought by Mr. W. E. Clery, formerly Liberal candidate for Deptford, against Mr. E. T. Nevill ended in a verdict for defendant.—Charles Showell, formerly chairman, and F. Richards, formerly manager, of the Showell Brewery Company, for falsifying the accounts, have been sentenced respectively to 15 and nine months' imprisonment.

London.—The County Council on the 15th chose Mr. J. W. Benn as Chairman for the year. The Board of Education has approved, though with regret, the draft scheme for an education committee submitted by the Council.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 10th Lord Rosebery replied to the charge of "calumny" brought against him by Mr. Balfour. On the 14th a proposal by Lord Wemyss for a commission on the prospects and needs of our trade was discussed and withdrawn. On the 15th the Justices of the Peace Bill and Cruelty to Children Bill were read a second time.—In the House of Commons on the 10th the vote of 227 000 men for the Army was carried by a majority of 175, and the vote of £9,746,000 for pay and allowances by 59. On the 11th the Land Values (Assessment and Rating) Bill was read a second time an amendment supported by a member of the Government being negatived by 223 to 156. On the 14th a vote of £21,500,000, for the Civil Service and Revenue Departments was passed after a debate on the Welsh education question a hostile motion by Mr. Lloyd-George being defeated by 248 to 128. Mr. Balfour and Sir W. Anson spoke. On the 15th the Government were defeated by 141 to 130 on Mr. Redmond,s amendment to reduce the vote for Irish education as a protest against limitations on the teaching of the Irish language. Mr. Redmond's subsequent motion to report progress was defeated, however, by 171 to 146. After some discussion on the deficiency of £197,677 required for Post Office and other savings banks and on the £900,000 asked for military expenditure on South African railways, the house passed a motion that the State should pay the greater part of the cost of training teachers.—On the 16th a resolution in favour of giving women the Parliamentary franchise was passed by 182 to 68.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Newcastle on the 12th said the Imperial crisis had dwindled into a Birmingham syndicate for fixing commercial tariffs. The real fight at the next election would be the old fight between free trade and protection.

Mr. Chamberlain has left Cairo on his return to London. He is in excellent health.

Mr. Ritchie writes that he, and so far as he is aware, his colleagues who resigned, never accused Mr. Balfour of treachery or trickery. There was a misunderstanding at the Cabinet meeting of September, 14. which he proceeds to explain.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce last week rejected a motion favouring the abolition of the sugar duty.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left London on the 12th for a private visit to Admiral Sir John Fisher at Portsmouth. The Prince on Monday witnessed naval manœuvres off Sandown, and on Tuesday visited Osborne.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The acting Premier of New South Wales expresses the belief that the State is entering on a period of unparalleled prosperity.—The English cricket team wound up their tour by beating South Australia.

Bermuda.—Major-general Sir R. MacGregor Stewart has been appointed Governer.

Canada.—In the House of Commons, on the 15th, the Opposition leader criticized Sir W. Laurier's claim that Canada should enjoy full treaty-making powers, and advocated Imperial preferential trade. Sir W Laurier said the day was coming when Canada would have full treaty-making powers. He made no reference to preferential trade.

New Zealand.—The Governor has been received by the Maoris with demonstrative loyalty in the Urewa country.

Somaliland.—In a raid carried out during General Manning's operations 150 of the Mullah's adherents have been killed and 3,000 camels captured.

South Africa.—The Imperial Government has decided not to disallow the Labour Importation Ordinance. Lord Milner, replying to a deputation last week, said he reckoned that for every 10,000 coloured labourers introduced there would be, in three years, 10,000 more whites in the country.—In the Cape Parliament the debate on the second reading of the Additional Representation Bill began on Monday.—The Cape Treasurer, in a provisional Budget statement, anticipates a deficit of £429,000 for the current year, but says no fresh taxation will be proposed.—The managers of the steamship lines to South Africa have writen to the Colonial Secretary controverting the charge that their freight charges are excessive.

THE UNITED STATES.

A violent gale is reported from California.

The Supreme Court has decided against the appeal of the Northern Securities Company from the judgment of the United States Court in Minnesota.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Recruits Bill has been passed by the Hungarian Chamber, obstruction having ceased.—In the Austrian Reichsrath obstruction is more active than ever.—Mgr. Kohn, Archbishop of Olmutz, has resigned.—There have been collisions between German and Czech demonstrators in Vienna and Linz.

France.—It is affirmed that a good understanding between the French and British Governments has been arrived at with respect to all the questions of long standing between the two nations.—In the debate on the Anti-Clerical Bill a paragraph forbidding religious congregations to practise teaching of any kind has been passed by 318 votes to 231. An amendment extending the period for the suppression from five to ten years has since been carried against the opposition of the Premier, by 282 votes to 271.

The War.—Admiral Togo reports that two Japanese torpedo flotillas reached the mouth of Port Arthur at 1 a.m. on the 10th. One of them was engaged till dawn in sinking mines; the other met the Russian torpedo flotilla at 4-30 and had a hot engagement. One of the Russian ships had her boilers hit, while another was set on fire. The enemy then fled. The Japanese lost seven killed and eight wounded but none of their ships were disabled. The other Japanese flotilla met and fought two Russian destroyers, and captured one, which sank as it was being towed away. The Japanese vessels sustained some damage, which is not serious. The main and cruiser squadrons afterwards kept up a cannonade on the inner harbour for nearly four hours. Another cruiser squadron went to Ta-lien-wan and bombarded the fortress there.—Russian accounts admit that several persons at Port Arthur were killed by the Japanese fire but assert that the forts were not injured, and allege that some of the Japanese ships were seriously damaged. Other reports indicate that the damage sustained by Port Arthur and the Russian war vessels was serious. The allegation that a Japanese destroyer was sunk and a cruiser seriously damaged is officially denied. —A Ying-kau telegram says that, according to a foreigner from Port Arthur, a short engagement was fought on Sunday, and the Russian cruiser Diana was damaged.—The bombardment of Vladivostok turns out to have been a secondary operation, incidental to the patrolling of the Sea of Japan in search of the Russian squadron.—Our Tokio Correspondent says the Russians in North Korea appear to be withdrawing to the Ya-lu. The ice on the Ya-lu has begun to melt.—The United States naval commander in the Far East has protested against a Russian proposal to sink vessels in the harbour of Ying-kau in order to hinder Japanese operations against Niu-chwang.—By the new treaty between Japan and Korea the concessions granted by Korea to Russia are annulled.—Our Special correspondent at Seoul says that the civil influence which Japan has brought to bear on Korea is not less remarkable than the military precision for which it paved the way. There is no overbearing coercion, and everything is being done too conciliate the Koreans. Our Special Correspondent further reports by wireless telegraphy from The Times steamer Haimun, en route to Chi-nam-po, that military developments should be taking place very shortly, as the ice is disappearing fast.—General Kuropatkin, who left for the front on the 12th, is said to have declared that the Russians will make a little promenade in Japan after crushing the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria. —Russian Ukases have prohibited the exportation of horses and extended the application of martial law in the areas traversed by the Siberian Railway. —The Japanese Cabinet proposes increased taxation to the amount of £5,800,000.

Obituary.—The Most Rev. R. Machray, Archbishop of Rupertsland; Sir Herbert Murray; Sir Walter Sendall; Admiral H. Boys; General H. M. Boddam; Captain A. A. D. Dundas, R. N.; Mr. F. W. E. Everitt, K. C.; Archdeacon French of Mauritius; Mr. C. J. Galloway; Colonel F. McDonnell; Mr. Erskine Nicol, A. R. A.; Major-General T. R. Nimmo; Prince Ludwig; Windisch-Graetz; Senator Trarieux.—"Times."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON MARCH 18.

THE WITCH AT HOME.

The "witch" who has been hoodwinking Paris generally, and one of its residents in particular, has her counterpart in England if the truth be owned. Not exactly the same devices are necessarily practised, but the police know, if they do not care to act upon the information, that every small town has its more or less extortionate "fortune teller" to whom the factory girl and the domestic servant take their hard-earned shillings to have the cards "read." Long practice makes the fortune teller a keen judge of physiognomy, and she finds, here and there, one whom she can tap at will. One case the writer remembers in which one of these disreputable creatures told a poor girl that a young man as to whose condition she was anxious was dead. The girl went home and committed suicide, and the man who was said to be dead attended her funeral.

FINDING A VICTIM.

One of the most annoying experiences that can come one's way is to have a parcel of greasy loafers in a London suburban train attempt to work the three-card trick on one. It is such an insult to your intelligence, you feel, and you ask yourself if after all you can look the "mug" that these cattle would describe you as appearing. A better man than most of us Lyon Playfair, had a very similar experience when first he went to New York. A large man in a wideawake hooked on to him in a train, and did his level best to get him on the spot to buy shares in a supposititious gold-mine. That failing, a youth was put on to the Englishman's track, to try all means of beguiling him into confidence and conversation. It lasted for quite a long time, until there came in sight a policeman. "There is one thing that would interest me," said Playfair, "and that is to find out whether there is any law in New York to protect strangers from impertiment intrusions." The moochers vanished, he declared, like greased lightning.

STREAKS.

It was said at an inquest upon a woman who had died in Shoreditch Workhouse that the deceased was related to a very wealthy man. It is possible that the man knew nothing of the poor creature's circumstances. Englishmen's natures run in streaks. We do not all remember how Lady Hamilton died. Hers was the last name upon the lips of Nelson she was the charge—she and their little daughter—which he committed to the mercy of the nation. The nation heaped riches and favours upon the dead man's kin, who had about as big a place in his heart as the merest stranger. But the woman for whom he prayed and implored that consideration might be shown—what of her? She passed her last days in a garret in Paris like a famishing rat in a cage, her food the morsels which a compassionate catsmeatman spared her from his unsaleable stock.

THE CALL OF CONSCIENCE.

The Dover tradesman who has handed over a legacy of £1,500 to pay debts which made him bankrupt some years ago is one of those good fellows who every now and then bob serenely up to remind us that we are not all as mean as might be. Every year the Chancellor of the Exchequer has a nice little sum from pin-pricks—conscience pin-pricks. For ten years of recent history the Exchequer benifited to the extent of an average £9,100 per year from these sums, Mr. Ritchie used to tell of one corporate conscience which was rendered operative by the stimulus of a new assessment. The income-tax assessor clapped on another £47,000 at one stroke; conscience made not a protest. The romance of smuggling is dead, so Mr. Austen Chamberlain must not look to the inner consciousness of any errant conqueror of the Customs to help him with his deficit. But some sixty years ago his predecessor was in happier case, for one man who had had a decided haul sent in a cheque for £14,000—conscience money. The Exchequer has a conscience. It advertised last year that if an unnamed donor of a certain sum would give his address his conscience money would be retnrned: he had not made out his own liability.

HEALTHY LONDON.

Upon one point all can agree, whether they be Passive Resisters, Churchmen, or Roman Catholics: the winter which we are just leaving behind us has been a phenomenally healthy one for the children in the schools. The men whose business it is to look after the little scholars of the Board and National Schools report that, they do not remember a year in which there has been so little illness. Measles and mumps, croup and diphtheria, the great enemies which they alwys fear, have been practically absent all the winter. The rain which has made us all so wretched, has washed away from the air impurities which otherwise would have laid hold of the little ones.

OVER NIAGARA.

If all the reports be true a certain company formed to tunnel Niagara Falls will not need to expend money and energy upon the plan, the attentions of the power companies seem to be making it possible to walk dryshod over the Falls without much fear of wet. It was the first time that such a thing had happened since 1848. The river bed below Goet island was practically destitute of water only a thin stream coming over the American Falls. The bulk of the water preferred the Canadian side. The explanation was a great jam of ice which had floated down from Lake Erie and got itself tied up so as to form an effective dam above the island mentioned.

INVASION PERILS.

The Koreans are in danger of contracting all manner of habits foreign to their national character now that they are overrun again by Japanese, and perhaps, in parts, too, by Russians. We used to have just the same sort of troubles in our own country. Such ways these invaders have. Those dandy Danes were a perfect nuisance. Wallingford quotes a bard of the period to show that Queen Alexandra's countrymen attained to such a height of demoralising luxuriousness that they "combed their hair once a day, bathed themselves once a week, changed their clothes frequently, all practising these arts of effeminacy" and rendering themselves so agreeable to the womenfolk of our land, that no Saxon, faithful to the rules of his forefathers, was sure of his sweetheart's affections.

THE CANINE CURFEW.

The proposed legislation for the keeping-up of savage dogs at night suggests more howling and barking o' night from back gardens than will be pleasant. But those who are objecting to the Bill will be interested to know that its provisions, if accepted will not be operative for the first time. Six and a-half centuries ago it was decreed that dogs should not be permitted to wander about the city. "To avoid the noise, damage and strife that used to arise therefrom it is forbidden that any person shall keep a dog accustomed to go at large out of his own enclosure without guard thereof by day or night within the franchise of the city genteel dogs excepted under pain of paying forty pence to the user of the chamber." That was a sufficiently direct intimation to the possessor of the dog. But apparently there were in that day those who loved their friends', dogs eqally with their owners for it was specially provided that if anyone made prayer for any person who contravened this regulation why he too, should pay his forty pence to the funds.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

What a sensation of nausea we have all been experiencing at the announcement that a hungry lodger somewhere in London busies himself in the assimilation of cat. Supposing that the worst thing possible happened and our food supply from the outer world were cut off, that lodger would be hailed as a pioneer and a man of light and leading. We should all eat cat, and may be find it passable enough fare. We should eat dog, rat, mouse, and pay high prices for our meals so furnished. That is the history of starvation. There was not a cat or a dog or a rat left alive when Paris capitulated and nobody seems to have suffered any inconvenience except from insufficiency of these dubious luxuries. A British Ambassador sampled a Chinese dainty. Delicious! Quack-quack? he asked the waiter. Bow-wow! his interrogatee informed him. There is a standing joke against the sausage factor and the pie-founder anent the source of his supply. Manchurian dog does not differ from English dog except that there is more of him. His Manchurian master eats him dresses his hide for fur and we buy that latter under another name just as we buy the cowhide of Kano and call it Morocco leather.

WHAT WE EAT.

It would turn one away from his cutlet were it suggested that he should eat of his pet lamb; and even a hungry policeman would foreswear rabbit pie rather than have to absorb tame bunny. They hanged the man who bade French peasants "eat grass," but they pay a high salary to the chef who can cook spinach in most fashions. Your greengrocer delights to tell you that the mushrooms he offers are of natural and not forced growth. The bulk of the mushrooms which come to Covent Garden are wild things, for taking which from your field you cannot convict a man. But one would experience a qualm were he offered, except in the guise of a freak dish, edible fungus. We do not hear of trotter merchants in the South; they are a northern product, for whose wares probably there would not be much of a demand this way. But men make fortunes from the sale of the boiled feet of sheep, pigs, and bullocks. They are as great a luxury to the Lancastrian and the Tyke as are elephants' feet to the African and Indian hunter. A workman would turn up his nose at a tomato, but he would lunch with satisfaction off a raw turnip; get no forrarder on a liqueur, but mix bad whiskey with worse beer and call that nectar.

ECZEMA

The World's Greatest Skin Torture

Many Infants are Born with Eczema

It's the Only Thing Some Folks Have Left When They Die

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE IS CUTICURA

It is in the treatment of this most distressing of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate, they present to those suffering from Eczema the most successful curative of modern times. We know that this will be considered strong language by those acquainted with the character and obstinacy of the disease under consideration, but it is justified by innumerable successes where all the remedies and methods in vogue have failed to cure, and, in many cases, to relieve, even.

The first step in the treatment of the chronic forms is to remove the scales and crusts and soften the skin, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. The scalp, ears, elbows, hands, ankles and feet will require frequently a thorough soaking in order to penetrate the thickened skin and crusts with which these parts are often covered. Dry carefully, and apply Cuticura Ointment, lightly at first, and where advisable spread it on pieces of soft cloth and bind in place. Take the Resolvent, pills or liquid, in medium doses. Do not use cold water in bathing, and avoid cold, raw winds.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors. ☞ Send for "How to Cure Eczema."

"APENTA" B.G.

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

183

Increase Your Weight.

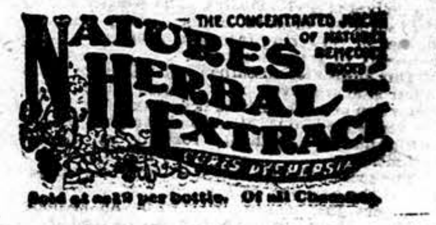
Dragged down by a cough that you can't shake off into a shadow of your former weight? Then, by all means, go to the nearest chemist's and get a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm. It cures from the inside—quickly, surely and safely. Don't let a cold "hang on"—unless you are a candidate for the cemetery. Chest-colds, Coughs and Bronchitis arise from inflamed mucous membranes and air-cells. Little's Oriental Balm is soothing, gentle, calming—and masters all fever and inflammation marvellously. Get it to-day—this minute; delays are dangerous.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

VERTIGO—(Dizziness.)

Disturbance of the digestive function often shows itself in dizziness, or vertigo. The nerves become irritated—affect the blood vessels of the brain—and you're "shut off" for a moment, from the world about you. All such conditions are prevented or cured by Nature's Herbal Extract. It increases the gastric juice—helps digest your food—prevents fermentation, the minute it touches the food in your stomach. Restores balance, vitality and energy—makes you a well man.

Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.



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(The genuine Liebig Company's Extract.)

Keeps any time in any climate.

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Superb Skin

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'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES. STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

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BOMBAY.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

FACTORY IN BIENNE (SWITZERLAND).

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.)

"USEFUL, INTERESTING, AND INSTRUCTIVE."

THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES.

In every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been in use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

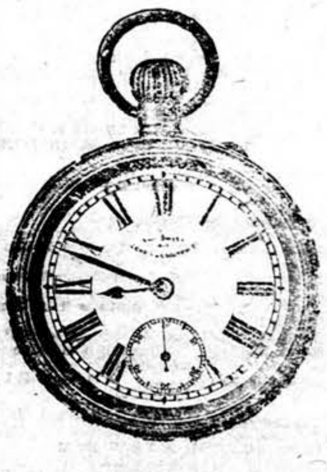
The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Brequet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.



AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

	Nickel Silver.	Stg. Silver
No. OA.—Open Faced 11 ruby jewels...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
" OB.— " " fully jewelled chronom. balance	" 14 0	" 20 0
" OC.—Hunting " " " "	" 20 0	" 25 0
" OD.—Hunting " " " "	" 23 0	" 28 0
" OE.—Hunting " " compensating balance	" 28 0	" 30 0
" OF.—½ Hunting " " " "	" 30 0	" 33 0
" OG.—Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE	...	" 40 0
" OH.—½ Hunting " " "	...	" 45 0
	14-carat gold.	18-carat gold.
" OI.—Open Face fully jewelled...	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 50 0
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" OL.—½ Hunting " "	" 60 0	" 68 0

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For cheaper Watches from Rs. 5, Ladies' and Wrist Watches, 8-day, Chronograph, Calendar Watches Carriage, Hall and Office Clocks, etc., please ask for our Illustrated CATALOGUE which is sent FREE ON APPLICATION.

REPAIRS to ordinary and complicated Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, etc., by and under European supervision.

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NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.

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Engraved case, set with diamonds.
Hunting, Rs. 150.

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Open face, Rs. 200.

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Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57.
" " watch Rs. 200.

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Polished gold, set with diamonds.
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Open face, Rs. 325.

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Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120.
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Open face, Rs. 165.

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Enamelled blue red or green.
Open face, Rs. 75 to 170.

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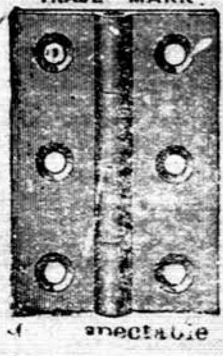

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and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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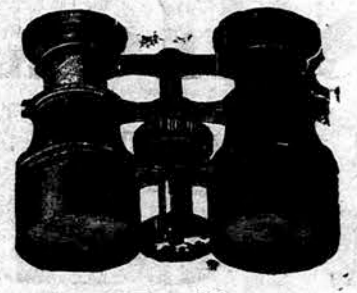
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

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The Evans Chemical Co.
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Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

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BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

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See that you really get **BISHOP'S:**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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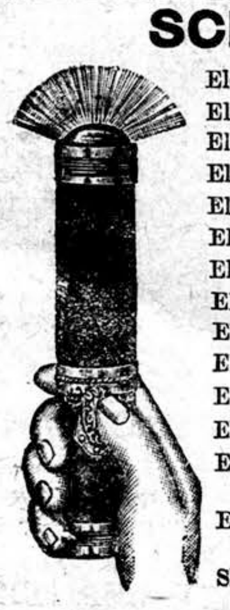

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs „ „ „ ...	„	8 to 15
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Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	„	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	„	75 to 100
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ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,
CALCUTTA.

THE FIRST PNEUMATIC TYRES INVENTED WERE

DUNLOP TYRES,

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CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

WIRED OR BEADED EDGES.

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REFUSE WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

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The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

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Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
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OUR LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Over 160 Trimmed Model Hats.

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HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH!

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

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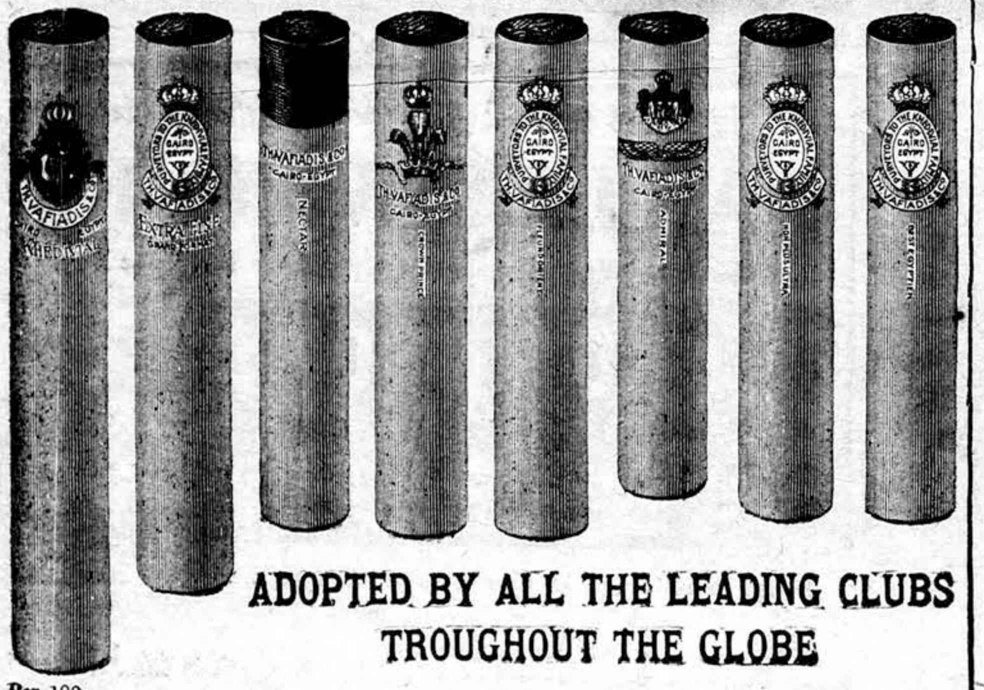
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.



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Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

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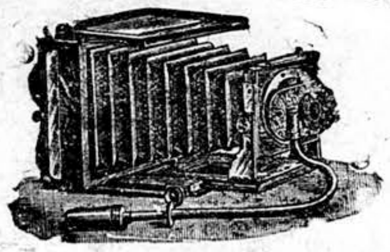

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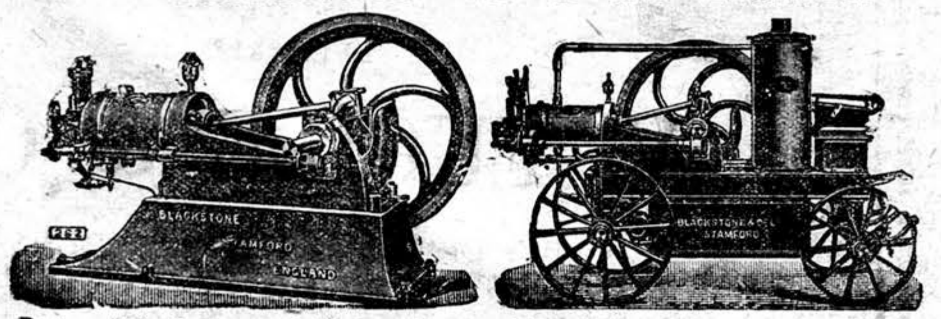

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

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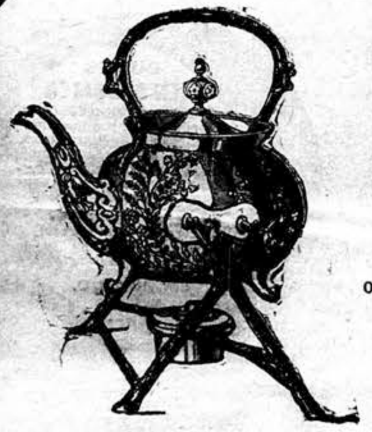
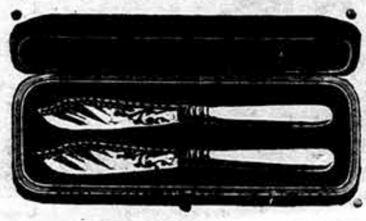
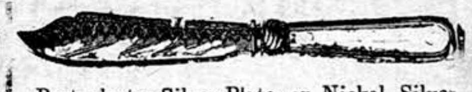
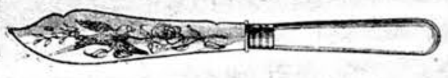
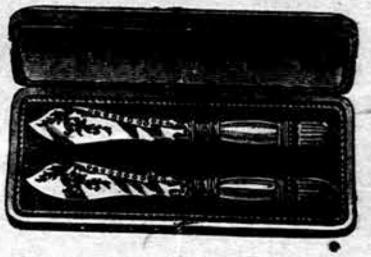
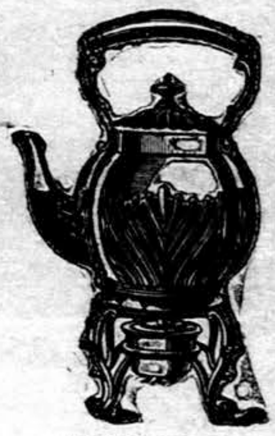

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

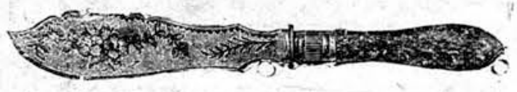

Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

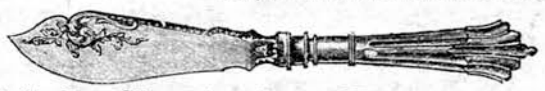

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

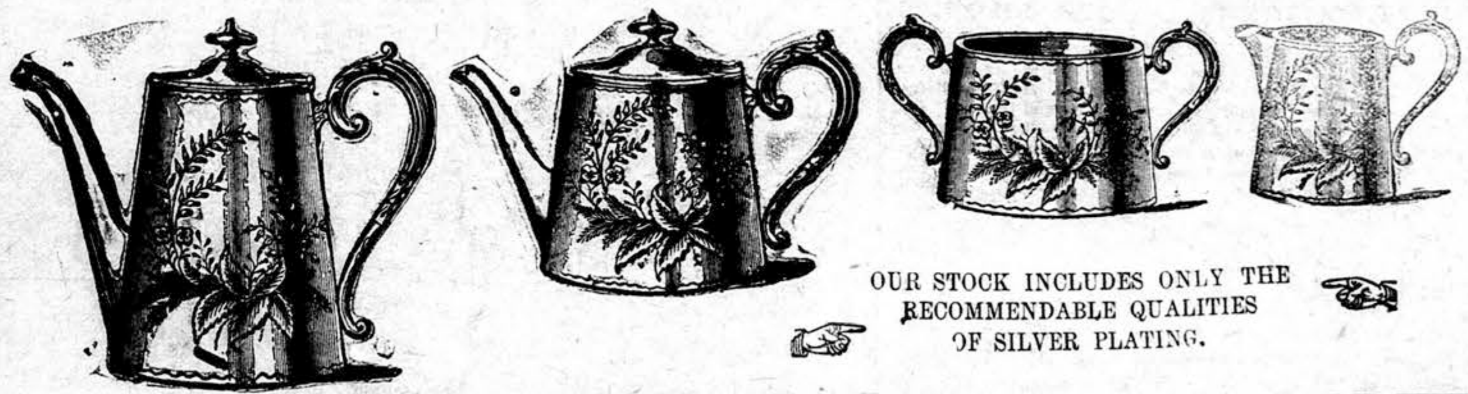

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.


Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.


Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.


Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.


Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.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TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
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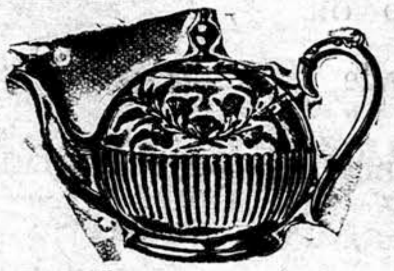
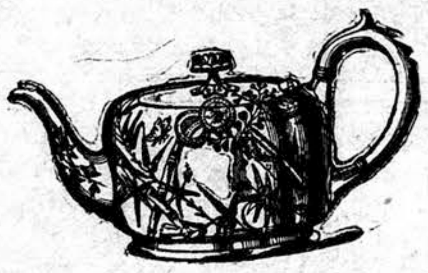
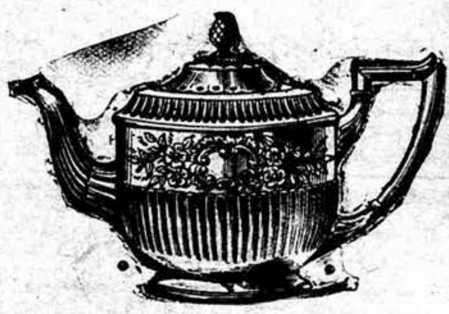
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.


Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.


Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.


Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
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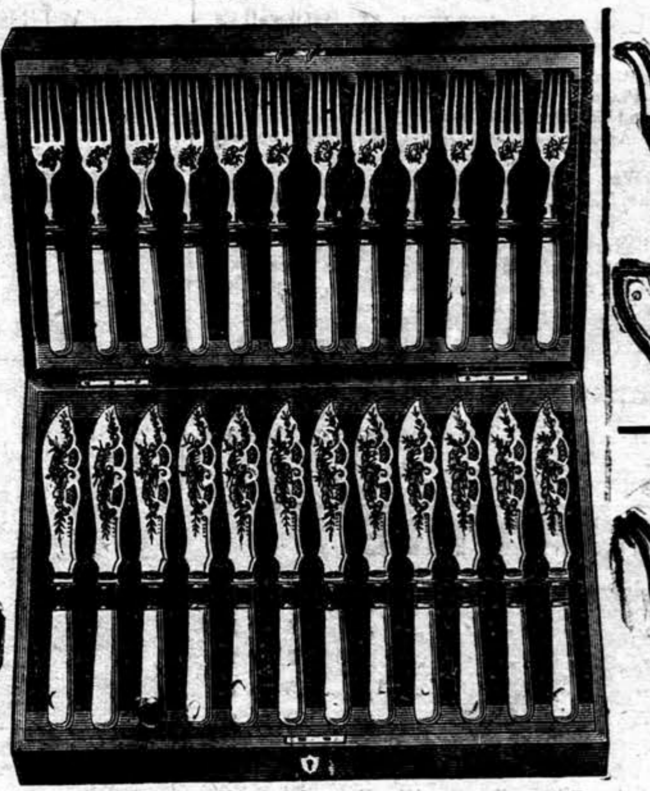
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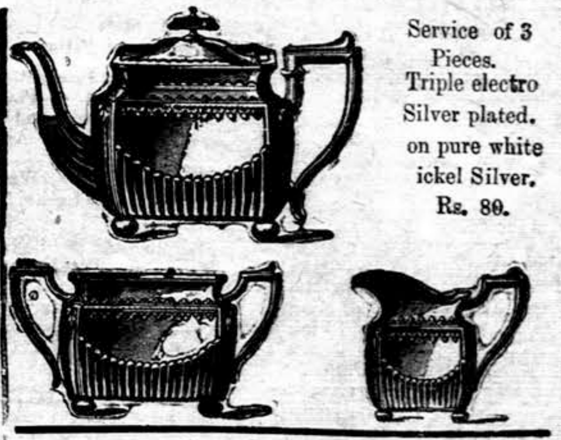
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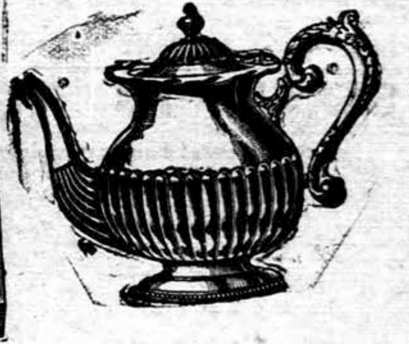
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